THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Paris Joyfully Welcomes de Gaulle; Allies Capture Troyes and Avignon; All-Out Drive Opens for Port of Brest

French leader's entry brings demonstration of thanks witnessed few times in history.

Romania declares war on Reich, says Nazis in Bucharest have surrendered.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris has known many memorable days in its long history but none more stirring than the present.

The state arrival of Gen. Charles de Gaulle at the head of the French troops yesterday was the signal for an outburst of public joy and thankfulness for deliverance only witnessed in the great moments of a nation's history.

As the Paris Radio announced the signing of a document by the German Commander ordering his troops to cease fire, General de Gaulle proclaimed in a radiocast speech: "France will take her place among the great nations which will organize the peace."

Paris dispatches from an Associated Press correspondent said:

For the last six hours there has been a tumultuous demonstration of gratitude by the liberated people of Paris.

After four years of German occupation, Parisians are putting on a show of sincere and unbridled joy.

Thousands of delirious, happy people are massed along the boulevards and have been yelling hour after hour: "Merci, merci!"

As Gen. Charles de Gaulle drove past in a limousine, the cheers reached a new crescendo. Twenty-year-old patriots who were seeing him for the first time cried like babies.

There seemed no sign of the fierceness of the demonstrations abating.

Earlier the Paris radio said Colonel Rouel, commander of the Paris Region for the French Forces of the Interior, had issued this proclamation to his forces:

"The F. F. I. of the Ile de France (the Paris Region). You have improvised your tactics, animated by the strong desire to win, and you have won."

The German commander surrendered, the broadcast said to Brig. Gen Jacques Leclerc, commanding officer of the French Second Armored Division, and signed this order:

"The German Commander gives orders to the forces under his command to cease fire immediately. Arms are stacked.

"Personnel assembles without arms at places to be indicated, and will wait for orders there. Arms have to be delivered intact."

Berlin radiocasts denied that General Werden, commanding the Paris garrison, had capitulated, and said troops in the capital area still were fighting Allied columns and the Partisans.

The German accounts said fighting continued near the

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied armies are in Troyes today, ready to strike for the German frontier only 130 miles away.

From bridgeheads across the Seine at Mantes, Allied troops are barely 100 miles from the Belgian border.

General Eisenhower, meanwhile, has warned the French in Alsace-Lorraine that they are already in the "rear area of military operations," and may soon be in the theater of war.

He called upon them to take refuge in the countryside and keep away from every target for possible air attack.

An unconfirmed report places Americans in the cathedral city of Reims, 85 miles north of Paris, but exact location of troops north of Paris is concealed in a significant, official silence.

Final battle for France is believed to be shaping up in that area, possibly along the Marne-Somme Rivers, scene of some of the fiercest fighting of World War I.

Americans have crossed the Seine at Corbeil, and are now on or across the River for the greater part of the 175-mile strip from Elbeuf to Troyes.

To the south, General Patch's troops have liberated nearly all of southern France east of the Rhone River and south of Avignon and Braiçon.

Capture of Avignon gives the Allies a firm grip on the Rhone Valley communication lines, cutting off the main avenue of German escape. In the Alpine town of Briançon, American troops are but five miles from the French-Italian border, and on the coast less than 20 miles from the Italian frontier, as they push on toward Nice from Antibes.

The port of Brest on the tip of the Breton Peninsula is now under an all-out Allied land, air and sea attack. This port has been cut off and under siege for more than three weeks. Its capture will have more military importance than the liberation of Paris, since it is needed as a supply port for rapid moving Allied troops.

The Germans are reported to have extracted some of their forces, at least, from the rocket coast. This would appear confirmed by a lull in the flying-bomb blitz, the first in many days.

The Nazis are also on the run on the Eastern Front. The Romanian Government has declared war on Germany, charging that its erstwhile ally bombed the Romanian Capital and troops in the city turned their guns on civilians.

"The last German in Bucharest has surrendered and Bucharest is completely liberated," according to a radiocast from the capital. "The Gov-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Wide World; Associated Press

Symbols of Unfaltering Faith in French Liberty

Right: Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who has entered Paris in state as chief of the governing body controlling liberated France. On his left are Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc (above), whose French forces were the first to march into the center of the Capital, and Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig (below), commander of the French Forces of the Interior, which were largely responsible for breaking down the main German resistance within Paris.

De Gaulle Proclaims French Rights; Paris Entry Adds to Political Stature

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

According to the latest information, Gen. Charles de Gaulle has entered the French Capital.

General de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government, has reportedly been waiting in Chartres, 55 miles south of Paris, during the last few days.

Some days ago the French leader nominated Lieut. Gen. Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, to become the first Military Governor of the liberated city.

It is quite obvious that the Free French are particularly anxious to establish themselves in Paris at the very earliest moment.

The French patriots are aware that setting up their central administration in Paris at the earliest possible moment will greatly facilitate their establishment as the actual government of France. In the eyes of the French people, a

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Villagers Embrace Advancing Troops

By the Associated Press

With American Forces in Avignon, Aug. 25. (Delayed).

In every village and hamlet on the last 30 miles of the push to this city, hundreds of hysterically joyous villagers jammed the roadways.

Laughing, crying, cheering, they showered kisses and embraces on the advancing troops of the American Seventh Army, chasing an enemy now in full retreat.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Speaking to cheering crowds in front of the prefecture in Paris, Gen. Charles de Gaulle proclaimed the liberation of Paris and declared "we will not rest until we march into enemy territory as conquerers."

The President of the French Committee of National Liberation, back in the Capital after four years of fighting from exile, told his exultant listeners, "France will take its place among the great nations which will organize the peace."

His speech was radiocast by the Paris Radio and the shouting and singing of the crowd could be heard clearly, repeatedly interrupting the French leader.

"France has rights abroad," General de Gaulle continued. "France is a great nation and she

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

War Aids Working Capital; Turks Recall Vichy Envoy; Capt. McAfee Opens Term

The World's Day—August 26, 1944

Washington: Net Capital Highest in History

The Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that war profits are enabling corporations to enter the postwar era with the highest amount of net working capital in history, totaling $43,000,000,000 as of last April 1 and still growing. A 33⅓ per cent rise in capital was noted since 1941. [Page 4.]

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved renomination of Leland Olds to the Federal Power Commission.

Reappointment of Daniel J. Tobin as chairman of the Labor Division of the Democratic National Committee was forecast by Committee circles. He is head of the teamsters' union of the American Federation of Labor and had filled the Committee post in the last three campaigns.

In Europe; Turkey Recalls Mission to Vichy

Turkey's Government has announced its decision to end the mission of its ambassador resident in Vichy and to recall him with the whole personnel of the Embassy.

Seventy war correspondents went into Paris with the French and American entering the city Aug. 25, the London Radio stated.

Tank-mounted flame-thrower "Crocodiles" are disclosed to be one of the potent weapons in use in North France, according to an announcement by the British Army Staff. These new weapons hurl a blaze 45 feet, it is stated.

Edouard Herriot, former French Premier is still active somewhere in France despite reports to the contrary, according to Jules Sauerwein, a French newspaperman.

Swedish reports published in Stockholm's Dagens Nyheter declared that Field Marshal von Kluge, German commander on the western front, had been killed.

Bay State: Captain McAfee Addresses Wellesley

Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College and Director of the WAVES, addressing a student body at chapel exercises marking the opening of the college year, said today that "the glory of this country is that laws permit people to speak the truth and there is always someone brave enough to speak it." [Page 2.]

Approximately half the number of riggers employed at the Walsh-Kaiser Company Shipyard at Providence, R. I., quit work today in the second work stoppage at the plant this week. [Page 2.]

A German war prisoner escaped from Camp Stark, Percy, N. H., has been seen on the road heading toward Groveton, N. H., and has been identified by E. A. Soucy, New England head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as Horst Heitzenrother. It is said the man speaks English, French, and German.

National: Ford Plant Workers Vote to Stay Out

Workers at a Ford plant in the Detroit area voted to remain away from their aircraft engine gear jobs in the face of a back-to-work plea by leadership of the United Auto Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Company officials attributed the stoppage, affecting most of 2,000 on the night shift, to a union factional dispute. Strikers had charged that the company ignored seniority rules and refused to pay required wage increases.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, supported a fourth term for President Roosevelt in a resolution at its annual convention in Oshkosh.

Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, with 34 delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks conference on postwar security and other officials arrived in New York from Washington for a week-end visit.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Protestant Peace Conference To Evaluate Postwar Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Leaders of Protestant churches in the United States have called a "peace conference" to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 16 to 19, 1945, to evaluate the results of Dumbarton Oaks and other peace parleys and to determine a course of action to reach their goal of a just and durable peace based on spiritual principles, it was announced here today.

The conference will be the second of its kind in three years and will be sponsored by the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, formerly headed by John Foster Dulles. The Commission was established three years ago by the Federal Council of Churches.

United Nations pronouncements at Teheran, Moscow, Cairo, and Dumbarton Oaks, as well as the Connally and Fulbright resolutions passed in Congress, are expected to be examined closely in terms of the "six pillars of peace" adopted by the Commission.

These "six pillars" urge that the United States and other United Nations set up a world organization that will embody both curative and creative responsibilities not merely those that are repressive. Through the Commission, the church leaders who will meet in January have already warned the Government that this is the only kind of peace America's Christian forces can accept.

The Commission likewise has urged that people interested in world peace be not discouraged by particular settlements, but continue to press for a world organization on a level with their ideals.

Studying both the international situation and the basic peace strategy of the churches, the conference is expected to bring together between 350 and 400 delegates representing groups within and without the Federal Council of Churches, which itself has a constituency of 25,000,000 Protestants.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Analysis Delves Into Comintern

Has the Comintern been abolished?

This question which has been raised in many quarters since the announcement came from Moscow that the great organization of the International Communists had gone out of business, is examined by Edmund Stevens, who has just returned from a ten-months' stay in Russia on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor, in an article appearing on the first page of the second section.

Greatest Sale In History Due On War Goods

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The Senate has agreed on its version of the rules for what will probably be the greatest remainder sale in history—$75,000,000,000 to $100,000,000,000 of surplus war goods when hostilities cease.

The Senate version is drastically different from the House version, already passed.

When the two Houses agree, this combined measure will fit into the triple program by which Congress is preparing its postwar plan.

Part I was the contract termination act. This has already passed both Houses and become law.

Part II is the measure dealing with reconversion and outlining major policies. The Senate passed the "conservative" George Bill, and the House Ways and Means Committee reported it out Aug. 24, stripping it down to even more so-called "conservative" levels.

All provisions for taking care of demobilization unemployment benefits to perhaps 3,000,000 dismissed federal workers have been removed; farm workers, domestic servants, merchant seamen, employees of small firms are not provided for, and Senate provisions for retaining war workers and transportation of migrant war workers back to their homes are removed.

Eight-Man Board

Part III of the program is the war surplus bill. This is the one which the Senate passed yesterday. The Senate overrode recommendations made by William L. Clayton, Surplus War Property Administrator, incorporated in the House version of the bill, at many points. The Senate would provide an eight-man board with two members from each House sitting in as observers, as against the one-man Administrator recommended by Mr. Clayton. The House bill puts the emphasis on speed, the Senate bill puts the accent on care and caution in sale of the huge war stocks, with tight restrictions on their disposition.

Mr. Clayton favored Reconstruction Finance Corporation land disposal through regular commercial channels. The Senate, however voted to grant joint authority to the Interior and Agriculture Departments instead of the R. F. C. It also provided that land classified as agricultural can be disposed of in family-sized farms under low-interest terms with former owners given the first chance to purchase.

Congressional Review

Some key provisions of the Senate measure:

1. Authority for Federal agencies to have first crack at the war surplus pool.
2. Designation of the Federal Security Agency to obtain surplus educational and health supplies for donation to local subdivisions for use in tax-supported or non-profit institutions.
3. Congressional review of sale of war plants.
4. Authority for small busi-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

It Isn't All Just Hay, Either, City's $5,000 of Feed Monthly

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There aren't as many City-owned gray mares on Boston's streets as there used to be, but the City, surprisingly enough, is still in the feed-buying business, and to the tune of more than $5,000 a month.

Literally speaking, that "ain't just hay"—the feed, that is.

In addition to the 35,000 pounds of timothy hay and 5,000 pounds of oats purchased monthly for the City's remaining 50 to 60 work and riding horses, the Boston Supply Department each month buys such odd-sounding items as 500 pounds of sunflower seeds, 2,300 pounds of horsemeat, 2,600 pounds of fish in season, 5 gallons of clams, 4 gallons of live fundulas (with the emphasis on the "u") and 4 gallons of cod liver oil.

Zoo Dips Into Feed Bag

Who is treated to this fine fare? Well, the City of Boston has a variegated lot of anonymous individuals dipping into its well-stocked feed bag.

At the Franklin Park Zoo, for instance, Pasha, the white polar bear—reputed to be the largest in captivity—feasts himself on 15 pounds of the horsemeat three days a week and on 8 pounds of fish on the other days. The zoo's three polar bears eat any kind of fish that comes their way—haddock, smelts or flounders—whatever fish is reasonably priced at

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Falmouth—Tomorrow.
Lexington—Tomorrow.
Woods Hole—Tomorrow.
Wareham—Tuesday.
Onset—Tuesday.

Paris Welcomes Liberators

Signal Corps Radiophoto from Associated Press

Civilians Crowd Around an Allied Car

A jeep, among first Allied vehicles to enter Paris Aug. 25, is nearly obscured by a crowd of Paris residents as they celebrate liberation from German domination of French capital.

Romania Offered Chance To Rewin Transylvania

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 26—All reports of the fighting in Romania speak of the complete disorganization of the Romanian Army. They stress, however, that whenever there is any resistance it is almost entirely by the Germans or by those Romanian troops who, with German SS machine guns behind them, are forced to fight whether they want to or not.

It is true that some Romanian officers still try to maintain a fighting spirit among the Romanian troops, but have been unsuccessful, except with armed German help. The looting and destruction, for example, in a city like Kishenev now are almost entirely the work of the Germans.

In Kishenev, practically all public buildings and many others were blown up or burned down by the Germans. In the Romanian Army, there is intense hatred of the Germans, and although Romania is extremely war weary, large numbers of Romanians, it it believed, have enough fighting spirit left to turn against the Germans.

Chance to Rewin Transylvania

They can help greatly in throwing Germans, who are outnumbered, out of the country, and the Russians promise them support in their fight for recovery of Transylvania.

There certainly are many German troops still left in Bucharest and Ploesti, where, if all else fails, they will try maximum demolition.

The Russians probably can chase the Germans out of Romania anyway, but Romanian co-operation is desirable for military and especially for moral and political reasons as a demonstration of future Romanian solidarity with the Allies.

The Romanians have a choice

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Harvest Show Time Here, Valuable as Aid Next Year

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Editor

The season for Victory Garden harvest shows is on!

If there is none scheduled for your locality, there is still time to set one going. The community or neighborhood show offers fine opportunities for bringing people together, for mutual appreciation of one another's gardening results, and for educational work toward another garden season.

Your local show might be combined with a dahlia exhibit, or a fall flower show. It should stress, in addition to improved cultural methods, methods of canning, drying, and other ways of preservation, including bringing and pit storing. Someone might build a model storage pit and a barrel storage in a way to show what is inside, with an exposed cross-section of the protective layers.

Help on protecting from early frost might be given, and possibly a counseling booth on plans for next year and on garden problems generally. One decorative or pictorial display made of fruits and vegetables might be arranged, similar in idea to that of the picture of the Liberty Bell done in vegetables in a Philadelphia show a couple of years ago. At some shows, also, an attractive feature is a Garden Club exhibit of table centerpieces of fruits and vegetables as well as of flowers and decorative weeds.

Arrange a display of all available booklets on Victory Gardening and on preserving and canning, available free from your state agricultural extension station. Take pictures of the exhibits and make newsy posters with them afterwards for club bulletin boards. Get your local papers interested in the show also.

Vegetables for exhibit in the regular classes, ought to be as even in size as possible, and be clean and free from all injury. In the big shows like the state or county fairs the yardstick for judging is based upon the value of the vegetables for marketing or for seed purposes. In your neighborhood shows, it is fun to have exhibits of jumbo sizes and odd shapes, as well, with humorous prizes for the winners.

It is not necessary to stage an elaborate show. Sometimes the most successful is the simple neighborhood exhibit. One of the most successful shows reported last year was staged by the employees of a large industrial concern doing war work. No one could be spared to get up an elaborate display. Entries were arranged on paper plates, each numbered to preserve the anonymity of the grower. All classes were then judged, and winners of first, second, and third prizes were each segregated at different tables, name of grower of winning exhibit being designated as well as number.

But whether or not you take part in a harvest show in the next two or three weeks, you might visit your own Victory Garden with paper and pencil in hand and jot down some of the points you want to remember for next year.

Now is the time to put on paper what you have learned from this year's mistakes or successes. At our house we are already making our tentative seed list for next year. By spring, one forgets so many little things. Fewer kinds of squash might be better, perhaps; or several kinds of corn to plant at once for succession crops rather than planting the same kind at intervals (or vice versa); no wax beans because the family prefers green ones; more onion sets than this season—and so on.

Perhaps you did not get the earliest vegetables in soon enough. Maybe you sowed too much seed at one sowing or didn't plan for succession cropping, or found yourself without seed for mid-season sowing. Possibly you didn't have the right insecticides and fungicides when you needed them, and the supplies at the stores were gone.

Now is a good time to make notes of all these things. Then, next February when you order your 1945 supplies, you can get out your notes and build directly on this year's experiences.

Riggers Strike At Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26 (AP)—Approximately half the riggers employed at the Walsh-Kaiser Company shipyard had quit work today—the second work stoppage at the plant this week.

Nearly 100 walked out on the "swing shift" yesterday. Last night at the 11:30 shift only four, identified as leadmen reporting to "look things over," went through the gate out of 95 who customarily work that shift.

The riggers, working on a contract for 32 combat cargo vessels, said the reason for the stoppage was that "two erectors, members of the Boilermarkers' Union, had been put to work on each of six ships now under construction."

The latest walkout came as an aftermath of a strike of 7,650 boilermakers, which began Tuesday afternoon when, according to John S. Macdonald, General Manager of the yard, "four erectors were discharged after refusing to finish a job begun by the riggers."

Last night Mr. Macdonald said that at a conference which brought about the end of the three-day walkout of boilermakers, it was agreed that the erectors would work on each ship.

John S. Soares, steward of the Riggers' Union, replied that it was his understanding that no such agreement had been reached.

Eduardo Amedeo Artayeta

Eduardo Amedeo Artayeta, Argentine Consul, passed on last night at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Boston.

His wife, Mrs. Blanca Artayeta, granddaughter of President Urquiza and daughter of Gen. Luis Maria Campos, Argentine military hero, was present at the time.

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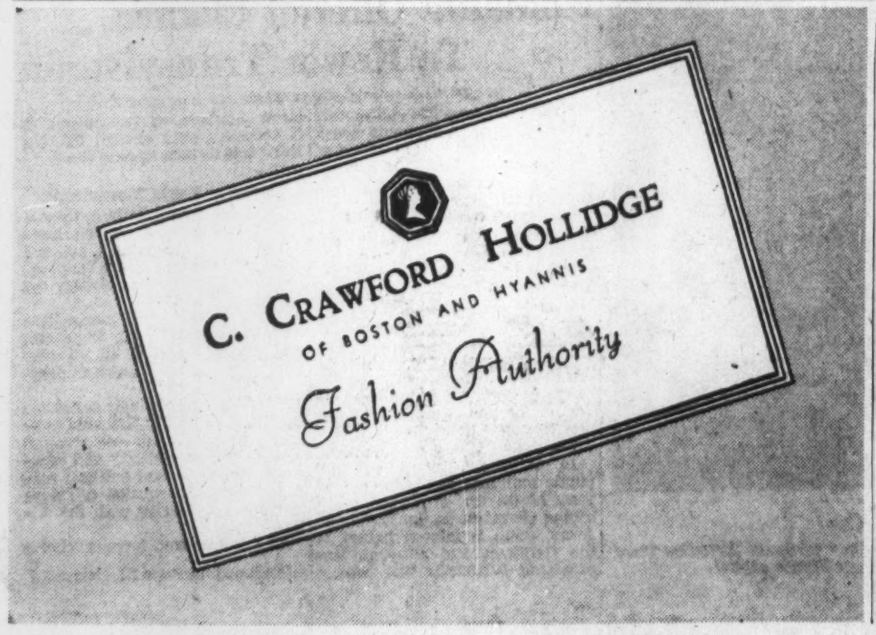

If Speeches Spell Votes, It's Cahill

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If frequent public appearances mean votes at the polls, and most politicians agree that this is true, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who has made more than 3,000 appearances throughout the State in his nearly six years as Lieutenant Governor, should be off to a fast start in this year's gubernatorial campaign.

The indefatigable Lieutenant Governor, who is as much at home on a public platform as a polar bear on an ice cake, averaged 4.33 speeches a week from the time he took office in January, 1939, to the first of this year. During that period he made more than one appearance in every county in the State, with the exception of Nantucket, which he visited once.

In 1940 when he averaged 6.35 speeches a week, the Lieutenant Governor made 341 talks in 13 counties. Mr. Cahill's office estimates that at least half of his 3,000 appearances were speaking engagements.

Convention Details

For the first time the Democrats and Republicans will hold their state conventions in Boston on the same date, Saturday, Sept. 23. The Democratic convention will be held at John Hancock Hall, and the Republicans will hold forth at Tremont Temple.

Chairman William H. Burke of the Democratic State Committee, has announced that cities may send five delegates from each voting precinct and that towns may send a total of five representatives.

Republican ward and town committees will send delegates to the G. O. P. convention at the rate of one for every 250 votes cast for Governor Saltonstall at the last elections.

Get-Together

Hotel Statler should be an interesting place on Friday evening, Sept. 22, when both Republicans and Democrats will hold pre-convention get-togethers at that hotel.

The main ballroom has been engaged by the Middlesex Club for a pre-convention dinner which will have as principal speaker Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, former United States Senator and one-time ambassador to France. This was announced by Benjamin Felt, President of the Club. Governor Saltonstall, Lieutenant Governor Cahill, and District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, candidate for lieutenant governor also are expected to speak.

Meanwhile Mayor Tobin and other members of the Democratic state ticket will be holding a public reception elsewhere in the hotel.

Service Ballots

Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook has been advised by Col. Robert Cutler, Army representative on the War Salvage Commission, that the peak load of applications for service ballots should be passed by Sept. 1.

Applications for ballots are now being received at the State House from servicemen and women at the rate of more than 5,000 a day, according to Paul Howard, Deputy Secretary of State, who reports that since Aug. 1 64,581 applications have been delivered at the Secretary of State's office.

John Bond

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair today, followed by increasing high cloudiness tonight and rain beginning late Sunday. No important temperature changes through Sunday. The lowest temperature tonight will be near 57 degrees. Gentle winds.

Maine—Fair weather today and tonight. Somewhat warmer in the north portion today. Increasing cloudiness, with little change in temperature Sunday.

Vermont—Fair today, followed by increasing high cloudiness tonight and rain beginning late Sunday. Not quite so cool tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut — Fair today, followed by increasing high cloudiness tonight and rain beginning late Sunday. Not quite so cool in inland sections tonight.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides At Boston

Saturday, 5:21 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 5:52 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Sunday, 6:13 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Monday, 6:49 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.

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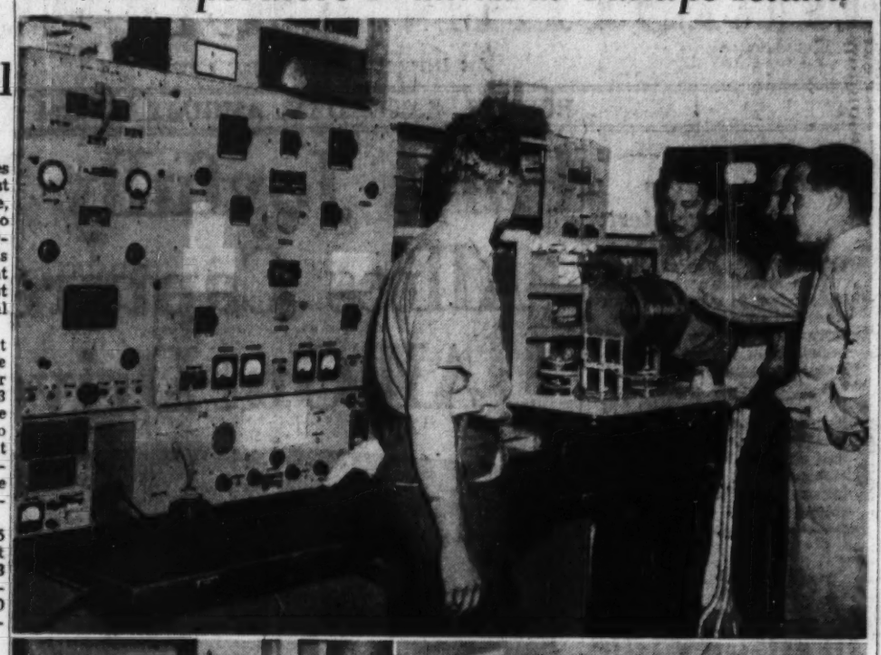
Radio Operators Trained at Gallups Island



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Harbor Maritime School Turns Out Men in Record Time

Trainees at the School at Gallups Island, in Boston Harbor, are studying and working for their second-class Radio Telegraph licenses. Upper—Radio equipment of the type now being installed aboard merchant ships, with instructor, Ensign Charles Bradley, right, and a group of trainees looking over the equipment which they must learn to maintain as well as operate. Lower left—John Stevens, a young trainee nearly ready to graduate, operates a radio direction finder. Lower right—A "walkie-talkie" on the shoulders of Seaman Sterling Haverfield of North Falmouth, Mass. Left—Commander Sherman W. Reed, in command of the station; in the background, Lieut. Commander John A. Clark, Training Officer, and, at right, turning dials, Lieut. Commander F. C. Krastin, Executive Officer at the School. Almost immediate jobs on merchant ships await these men.

It Isn't All Just Hay, Either, City's $5,000 of Feed Monthly

Continued from Page 1

the time, says Dan Harkins, curator of the zoo.

The delight of the arctic table, however, is that gallon of cod liver oil which the three bears divide among themselves each week. Not being able to reach out a heavy paw from a floating chunk of iceberg to get their cod fish, they're satisfied to lick the fish oil up from their drinking pans.

Make no mistake about it, war has hit the polar bear, too. Since the price of fish oil has gone up considerably, the bears get their lick at only one gallon a week, where they used to have two each week.

Bears Like Dog Biscuits

Other horsemeat eaters at the zoo include the lions, leopards, and bears. But what the black and brown bears really "go for in a big way" are dog biscuits. Though fed as a tasty tidbit they are intended mainly as lures. When keepers want the bears to come into their sleeping dens, all they have to do is to drop a hard biscuit on the wooden planking of the den floor with a thump, and the bears come a-running'. Fifteen bears divide up about 50 pounds of biscuits a week.

The black and gray striped sunflower seed item of 500 pounds on the City's menu goes mainly to the Franklin Park birds. Boston Common pigeons receive none of this bulk food, we were assured by the Supply Department of which Francis X. Lang is the head. Only the aviary birds are entitled to it. Into the diet of the Green Parakeets, the Nyassaland Lovebirds, the Hyacinthine Macaw Parrots, and all the other brilliantly-colored tropical birds is mixed 100 pounds of hempseed each month, 100 pounds of canary seed, plus a great deal of scratch feeds also intended for the ducks and geese.

Gulls eat fish every day of the week as they would under ordinary living conditions, and pelicans have fish six days a week. Several of the tropical birds have that tropical delicacy, the orange, included on their menu. The peacock, although it lives up to its name by strutting, isn't proud when it comes to eating, for it partakes of the scratch feeds as amiably and humbly as the waddling ducks and the goose-stepping geese.

The zoo's four elephants—Hazel, Ruth, Jennie and Topsie, the latter having been given by Frank Buck, the noted animal trainer—each consume 100 pounds of hay a day in addition to cornstalks and vegetable greens from the Park Commission Victory Gardens about the City.

Some 60,000 pounds of timothy, clover and alfalfa hay are fed each month to stock on Deer Island and to the City's 50 or 60 horses. The Public Works Department has about 21 horses which are used for general work; the Park Department has about 10 horses drawing wagons meant for carting garden refuse or manures; and the Police Department has a well-groomed police-mounted squadron of 20 steeds, all a uniform bay brown color. They have their own corral and stables at the Boylston Street Station.

The City's last fire horse left the Fire Department 21 years ago on Sept. 19, 1923, we were told by a fireman, who nostalgically recalled "the old days" when horse-drawn fire wagons used to clang down Boston streets, sometimes with three wagons abreast.

Police Horses Are "Specials"

"Them were the days we used to buy loads of hay," said one of the Supply Department workers. "Now it's gas, and that's a little hard to get sometimes. Witness the present shortage."

Naturally all the police horses have names—Rusty, Smokie, Buddie, Big Chief, Tommy, and so on—but one of them, a new one which has been at the stables a month now, still doesn't have a name. Horse X is on a three-month probationary period, in which he's got to demonstrate his agility and tact in handling crowds. [Sometimes just watch how skillfully police horses can move a crowd back simply by walking sideways, daintily, against the crowd and edging it back.] When Horse X shows he is an intelligent mount, his rider will give him a name.

In case some of you are not aware of it, the police horses are not fed their oats in feed bags when they're in the stables. They eat them from their feed bins in the stalls. But, we'll have you know, when horses have to answer a riot or strike call—and William Dooley, stable superintendent, will tell you that one horse is worth 20 men at a riot—oats are sent to the horses in their feed bags if they've stayed out beyond their feeding time. Then they're allowed to blow into their oats and spill them on the street wherever they please, as the ice-wagon horses used to do "in the good old days."

Now about that 5 gallons of fundulas—in case you're wondering what they are and which animal eats them. Fundulas, as William J. O'Brien, Aquarium Director, will tell you, are minnows, two and three inches long or smaller. They're fed to the exhibition fish at the South Boston Aquarium, as are four or five gallons of clams each month. Those two barking Sea Lions at the Aquarium, although they gulped cod and haddock in quantities before the hot spell, are now feeding on mackerel. "It's an oilier fish," says their feeder, "and they need more lubrication after all that heat."

Glory of U. S. Called Chance To Tell Truth

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—Capt. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College and director of the Waves, said today that "the glory of this country is that laws permit people to speak the truth and there is always someone brave enough to speak it."

Addressing the student body at chapel exercises marking the opening of the college year, Captain McAfee pointed out that "because this is a land of freedom with laws on the side of truth, most of us are seldom in places where bravery is required to speak the truth as we see it.

"One function of an agency dedicated to truth is the cultivation of such purposeful character that intellectual skill will be supported by moral strength. . . .

"We have every obligation to cultivate such a standard of values," she said, "to establish such a philosophy of life that, whatever the buffetings of a world in chaos, we can stand firm."

These are obligations which a liberal arts college must assume in order to enjoy the privileges of a peaceful intellectual life, she said, privileges which men are giving their lives for overseas.

These New England students were included in the list of freshman honors read at chapel exercises by Dean Lucy Wilson: Elizabeth Ball, Dorchester, Mass.; Alberta Epstein, Hartford, Conn.; Hope M. Freeman, Middlebury, Vt.; Lucia C. Humes, Springfield, Mass.; Mildred R. Kelton, West Hartford, Conn.; Jean D. Lamb, New Haven, Conn.; Catharine L. Maclary, Milton, Mass.; Ingemarie C. Morgan, Watertown, Conn.; June A. Palladino, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Barbara A. Shoup, Framingham Center, Mass.; Florence Shulman, Mattapan, Mass.; Roberta M. Solomon, Springfield, Mass.

Names of six seniors elected to the Eta of Massachusetts Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa were announced at the exercises today by Ella Keats Blake, Dean of Instruction and President of the Chapter, as follows: Joyce M. Gulick of Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Sarah J. Manley of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jean M. Preble of Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Jean Rubin of New York City; Joyce Rubenstein of Buffalo, N. Y., and Allaire Urban, of Newark, N. J.

The sophomore prize, for the student with the highest academic standing for two years, was awarded to Alice M. Birmingham of Newtonville.

Navy Pilot Killed in Crash

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—The officer-pilot of a Navy torpedo bomber was killed yesterday when his plane crashed and burned in woods two miles west of Martha's Vineyard auxiliary air facility. Naval authorities said the plane was engaged in bombing practice at the time. Identification of the pilot was withheld.

Reporter Rounds the Clock With Ship Radio Trainees

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GALLUPS ISLAND, Boston Harbor, Aug. 26—"Dit-dit-dah-dah-dit!"

Here for a 24-hour, round-the-clock routine day at the United States Maritime Service Radio Training School, with headphones clamped tightly to their ears, a group of New England newspapermen caught a few of the high lights in the course of intensive training which today is turning out hundreds of radio operators for the United States' Merchant Marine.

To date, nearly 2,900 trainees from every state in the Union, and from all walks of life, have been graduated from this school, considered the best of its kind in the world.

Reveille at 0615—6:15 a. m.—began the day for the newsmen, who left their comfortable "sacks" to join the trainees at calisthenics on the drill field. Then came breakfast in chow line. So on through the routine day, with its classes in code, touch typing, operating procedure, radio laws and regulations, and the practical laboratory work which includes maintenance and construction of composite transmitting and receiving equipment.

Peace Not to End Need

The coming of peace, the school officials emphasize, will bring even greater need for trained radio operators for merchant vessels which will, for a number of years to come, ply the seas with food and other supplies for rehabilitated countries.

As radio operators, these young men, all of whom are outside the draft ages, and ranging from 16 to 17, and from 26 to 35 years, will be the voice and hearing of the ships on which they will be stationed after graduating.

Candidates for training at Gallups Island are selected from men who have completed preliminary training in seamanship at the Sheepshead Bay U. S. M. S. Training Station. The course, originally set for 40 weeks, has been streamlined to half that time because of the great need for operators, and night classes are now a regular thing.

In this way, trainees complete their work at Gallups Island in somewhat less than half the time required for a like course of study in recognized civilian schools. The men put in a full six-hour day in class, lectures, and laboratory work, with an additional three hours in the evening for study and practice. Textbooks, especially prepared by members of the faculty, may be drawn from the more than 3,000 copies in the school library.

Before graduating, the men must be able to copy mixed Code Groups at the rate of 18 words a minute. The ability to do this enables most trainees to make plain language copy at the rate of 24 or more words a minute. In order to take such messages on the typewriter, they must learn the touch system in the best "secretarial" manner.

'Exams' for Commissions

Upon completion of their course, the men take the usual Federal Communications Commission examinations, given at the Custom House in Boston. Then, with their coveted license they are quickly snapped up by merchant vessels eager to obtain these well-trained radio operators.

Equipment at the school is of the latest type, and includes at least one of each variety of radio equipment now being installed in vessels under construction for the United States Maritime Commission.

Included are crystal-controlled intermediate and high-frequency transmitters, tuned radio frequency and superheterodyne receivers, radio direction-finding equipment, automatic alarm equipment, standby equipment, lifeboat transmitting equipment, small craft radiotelephone equipment, and accessories.

Most recent addition is the new RMCA Model 4U "Marine Unit," incorporating high-frequency receivers, which is being placed aboard many new vessels.

Housing and 'Chow'

Housing facilities for the trainees on Gallups Island are more than adequate, most of the men being quartered in barracks similar to those used by the Army. Officials have recognized that good food and a well-balanced program of exercise and recreation are essential to the maintenance of high morale. There's an abundance of all three at this station.

Take that little matter of "chow." All the food is prepared by good cooks. It's of top quality and there's always plenty for a "second." Turkey, chicken, roast beef, baked ham, and other delicacies find place on the menus regularly.

Soft-ball games, basketball, and movies in a large recreation hall are only part of the recreational features, with occasional parties and dances sponsored by some of the many patriotic societies in and around Boston.

Concluding their course, the trainees will be members of the Merchant Marine that will, after the war, again sail the seas—members who will enjoy the privileges and pay of specialists aboard ship.

Bank Exhibit Recalls Volatile Quality Of Much Early-American Paper Money

Examples of the first paper money in the American Colonies, backed by little more than faith in the future, are on exhibition at the Westland Avenue branch of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. One $5 bill entitles the bearer to receive "five Spanish Milled Dollars" or their value in gold or silver "according to the Resolution of the Congress held at Philadelphia, the 10th of May, 1775."

Another was issued by the Colony of New York, for the sum of five shillings and fourpence, then two thirds of a dollar. There are also bank notes issued by the Vermont State Bank between 1806 and 1812. Among fractional currency, authorized by an act passed on March 3, 1863, are paper bills for 25 cents, 10 cents, and even three cents apiece.

According to A. H. Wilson, of the Bank's Safe Deposit Department, who assembled the display and personally owns most of the exhibits, the Continental currency, which Congress issued to the amount of $357,476,541, and the States to the sum of $2,070,485, was easily and widely counterfeited.

When merchants and others rejected the paper money offered to them in payment, Congress passed a resolution branding them as enemies of their country, caused them to forfeit the debt, and threatened them with the pillory, imprisonment, and even the loss of their ears.

The first issue of the currency was authorized on May 10, 1775, the last on March 18, 1780. There were 11 issues in all. Depreciation was rapid. In 1781 the currency stopped circulating, and an act was passed for its redemption, at the rate of $2.50 in coin for $100 in bills. Hence the expression "not worth a Continental."

America's first paper money was printed in Boston in 1690. It was here that America's first mint was established, in 1652, and where the famous Pine Tree shillings were coined. The dies for the shillings were made in America's first iron foundry, that of the Lynn Iron Works, Lynn, Mass.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Next red stamps will become valid Sept. 2.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps G5 through L5 will become valid Sept. 1. They will be good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp 33 will become valid on Sept. 1 for five pounds; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book-holders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

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Nelson's Eclipse in WPB Seen by Capitol Writers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—It is considered doubtful here that Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board on leave for a mission to China, will resume his former status when he returns.

In the resignation of Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the Board, who returns to the General Electric Company, and the departure of Mr. Nelson, the major difficulty President Roosevelt has faced since he came to office is again disclosed: his difficulty in handling personalities, and his unwillingness to fire anybody even when their views are at swordspoints with those of others in the same organization.

A spectacular upset occurred in the love-feast arranged between Messrs. Nelson and Wilson, when the former started for China and the latter was scheduled to take over the organization in Mr. Nelson's absence.

Instead of that several different official versions were issued as to how long Mr. Nelson would be away, while Mr. Wilson's pent-up feelings finally burst forth in an attack, which included personal criticism of Mr. Nelson and his own resignation.

Upshot of it all is that Lieut. Commander J. A. Krug, who returned only three days ago from the European war theater, finds himself running WPB.

President Roosevelt has obviously been trying to concentrate on military strategy, and has been so successful that, in conjunction with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, the war has been going brilliantly. Domestically Mr. Roosevelt has never had much success, as a four-year succession of incidents shows.

On Aug. 19 Mr. Roosevelt announced he was sending Mr. Nelson to China for "several months," leaving Mr. Wilson as Acting Chairman. But Mr. Nelson's intimates on WPB hinted to Congressmen and the press that Mr. Roosevelt was really shelving Mr. Nelson, and Republican Senators started an investigation.

Two days later Mr. Roosevelt deplored the controversy and denied he was shelving Mr. Nelson. He added that Mr. Nelson would not be gone several months, but only a short time, this seemingly being inconsistent with the first announcement.

It was at this point that Mr. Wilson walked out. Mr. Nelson at the White House also acknowledged that no decision had been made as to his successor. And Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday was equally vague.

Most Washington correspondents wonder if Mr. Nelson will resume his former duties when he returns to Washington.

Germany as Two States Is Plan of Owen Young

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Owen D. Young, developer of the "Young Plan" dealing with German reparation payments after World War I believes that Germany should be divided into two separate states.

Those states, said Mr. Young in a talk yesterday, should be Prussia and Bavaria for the former was the seat of Germany's impulse for world conquest.

Flashback in Reverse

Wide World

Southerner Grant Meets Northerner Lee

Here you see Ulysses Grant meeting up with Robert E. Lee—not at Appomattox 75 years ago, but in front of their regimental headquarters at Fort Bragg, N. C. They're first lieutenants, both infantry platoon leaders of the 397th Infantry of the 100th Division. Lieut. Ulysses J. Grant is from Rosedale, Okla., and Lieutenant Lee from Columbus, Ohio.

Prices and Your Purse: Colored Shoes by Spring

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 26

It will be many months—probably early spring—before the colored shoes authorized this week by WPB will be actually available on store shelves.

Though WPB bars are down, manufacturers, troubled by manpower and pigment shortages, are not expected to go into Easter-egg colors all at once. First to be added to the present line-up of black, white, Army russet and Town brown will probably be Navy blue and a lighter brown.

Frozen Pack Up

The supply of canned goods and vegetables available to civilians during the coming winter will be even less than last year—but here's one consolation: frozen foods will hit a new high and 85 per cent of the record pack will be available for civilian consumption. Last year the civilian allocation was only 60 per cent. About 75 varieties of quick-frozen foods are being marketed today.

More Meat Per Person

Maybe you don't like utility beef and other less choice cuts of meat now available, but do you realize that in this fourth year of war, we Americans will actually have, on the average, more meat per person than in any prewar period? Average for the year is now estimated at about 143 pounds per person, six pounds above 1943 and 17 pounds above the 1935-39 average.

'C. I.' Beef

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York has dubbed utility beef now on the market "C. I."—"civilian issue."

"Be very thankful that we have as much as we have," he says. "Let us just learn how to cook it."

Motor Hints

Here are instructions for keeping your motor from complaining at the present quality of wartime gasoline—issued by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Refrain from forcing the engine too hard, either in starting or in climbing hills. The car should be started at a slightly lower driving speed and the shift into second gear on hills made as soon as the engine begins to knock.

If the engine knocks constantly on the level, the "octane adjustment" on the ignition distributor may be changed as a last resort.

Special Rail Fares

Special railroad fares of one and a quarter cents per mile go into effect Sept. 1 for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, just discharged or released from service.

The fares will be good for one-way travel in coaches from the point of release to a destination in the United States or Canada. Tickets will be good for 30 days and stopovers will be permitted at any station en route.

State Department Denies Tokyo Envoy's Interference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The State Department declared today that Japanese peace envoys in the immediate pre-Pearl Harbor period never raised any question about the disposition of American naval forces.

The department issued a statement in comment on assertions made by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, in his home state.

The Representative told the Seattle Post-Intelligencer there were reports both in Washington and on the Pacific Coast that "the Japs made a 'patsy' out of the State Department, contriving to have our fleet bottled up in Pearl Harbor where it could easily be dealt a death blow," in 1941.

The State Department's statement:

"At no time did Saburo Kurusu during the course of his visit here in 1941—or did any other Japanese representative—raise a question with this Government that the disposition of our naval forces in the Pacific was likely to prejudice the success of the conversations then taking place between the two governments.

"Furthermore, the State Department did not at any time raise the puestion with the Navy or War Departments."

Mr. Kurusu was the special Japanese envoy who came here for "peace talks" in 1941.

Mr. Magnuson's account of the reports he had heard was that Mr. Kurusu protested to Secretary Hull that American naval operations in the Pacific were giving militarists in Japan reason for blocking Mr. Kurusu's peace efforts.

"I do not know whether this story is true or false, and I don't venture to speak for or against it," Mr. Magnuson continued.

"The report on the West Coast, and I've heard it in Washington, too, is that Kimmel (Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel) was instructed to draw in the fleet, curtail air patrols and do everything else possible to dispel the notion that America was about to attack Japan. The report is that Kimmel was instructed to take all measures necessary to insure that the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu would report to the Japanese Government that the fleet did not contemplate any immediate action, which is—so the story goes—why some shore leaves were granted.

"Although I am a Democrat, this report and this situation transends purely party considerations and if the story is true, some of this heat certainly should be taken off Admiral Kimmel and General Short (Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army Commander in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor).

Neighborliness Achieved in White-Negro Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 26—True neighborliness has no knowledge of that exclusiveness which would divide men into rich and poor, desirable and undesirable, black and white.

That such neighborliness is possible and practical is being proved, house by house, in the Parkway Gardens section here, on the outskirts of White Plains. Here, on 30 acres of Westchester County's wooded and rolling land, about an equal number of Negro and white householders, 51 in all, own their landscaped, neatly-kept homes.

Just like any normal group of suburban dwellers, they talk over the back hedge, borrow their next-door neighbor's tools, accommodate each other by taking telephone messages and packages, run for the same busses and trains mornings, sprinkle their petunias and dig in their community victory garden.

Adjustments Needed

Mutual interests determine social ties, and those whose backgrounds include similar educational or vocational experiences are naturally congenial. Interior decorating, contracting, war work, clerking are represented in the business lives of the white families, while real estate, music, nursing, social work and civil service are among Negro pursuits. Each lives his own life and respects his neighbor's right to do likewise. There is friendliness without undue familiarity, dignity without coldness.

This state of good neighborliness in Parkway Gardens was not achieved miraculously or without adjustments. In the beginning, Parkway Gardens was a wholly white residential development, and when, a few years ago, a Negro real estate broker moved in and hung out his sign, as required by law, more than eyebrows were raised.

Representatives of the Parkway Gardens Association, then in existence, called on the intruders to drive them out. Other people's children ran wild over the unwanted newcomers' property.

Right to Livable Homes

Patience, quiet forbearance, unfailing courtesy in meeting these initial onslaughts of mistaken opposition gradually won for this and other Negro families their right to livable homes in surrounding compatible with the tastes and education.

The need to maintain the standard of exemplary living and conduct established by the pioneer Negro families is consciously in the thought of present residents, for they know that only as these ideals are continually made practical in daily living will the harmony so far realized be cemented.

Formation of a new Parkway Gardens Association is now under consideration, and the way in which the home-owners will adapt themselves to working together in such an organization will indicate even more significantly just how real their acceptance of American democracy is.

Bomber Called 'Dominator'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 26 (AP)—Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation's new super bomber, the B-32, will be known as the "Dominator," company officials said Aug. 23, adding the designation has the approval of the Joint Aircraft Naming Board in Washington.

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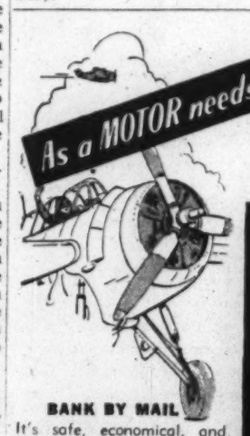

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Companies to Start Peacetime With Record Working Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — American corporations will open the postwar era with the highest amount of net working capital in history, based primarily on retained profits accumulated during the war itself. This fortunate situation is indicated by figures compiled by the Securities and Exchange Commission which show an overall working capital of $43,000,000,000 as of April 1 this year. Since that tiem the capital total has increased.

Despite all the talk of taking "profits out of war" and the heavy burden of war taxation imposed on corporations as a result, the unparalleled full production which has prevailed through war orders in American industry has resulted in unprecedented orders for goods.

In turn, this has meant that profits on units produced have been smaller—in some instances the smallest in history—but that the amount produced has been so immense that overall corporate profits—even after taxes—are now running ahead of peacetime boom years in many industries. This is merely a practical working out of the old thesis that it is better to make a small profit on a great number of goods than a great profit on a few goods, a thesis to which Henry Ford, in his old Model T, gave spectacular illustration.

Working Capital Soars

Net working capital, latest figures will show, increased in the three months period, January through March, by the huge sum of $1,400,000,000, an even higher rate than prevailed in the same period in 1943.

Corporations are piling up reserves for the postwar transition era in another way. Postwar credits in refundable taxes, which the Government will hand back to the companies when the contracts are cancelled or the war is over, reached the figure of $1,600,000,000 as of April 1. This is a jump of $200,000,000 since the start of the year. Since April the figure has continued to increase.

The final aspect of the picture is that these reserves of corporations, in the way of net working capital, are in extremely liquid form. A very substantial portion of the total is either in cash or government securities.

Eases Reconversion

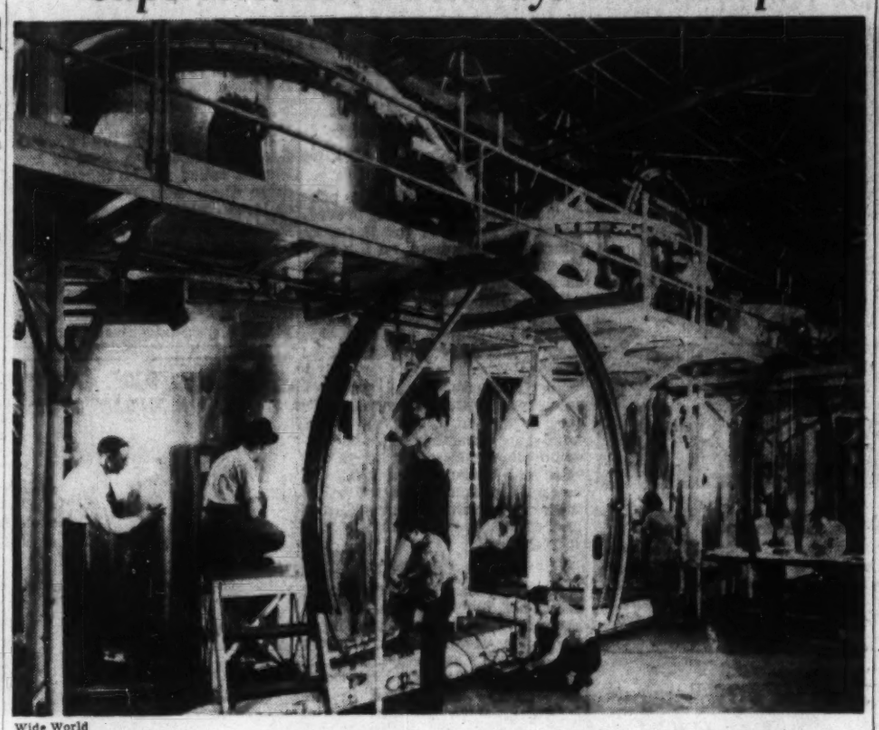
The continued increase in working capital and in liquid funds of corporations since the end of 1943 emphasizes the ability of American industry as a whole to reconvert to peacetime production and also to undertake considerable expansion without recourse to outside sources of funds.

As of March 31, 1944, American corporations had net working capital which was almost $11,000,000,000 in excess of their working capital at the end of 1941, at the time of the highest peacetime production of goods in our history.

The overall working capital is currently being augmented at a rate of about $5,500,000,000 per year.

The increase of almost $11,000,000,000 in net working capital, a rise of 33 1-3 per cent since 1941, allows in the aggregate both for reconversion costs and for substantial expansion beyond any previous level of peacetime production.

Superfortress Bomb Bays Take Shape



Wide World

Workers Assemble B-29 Sections in Wichita, Kan., Boeing Plane Plant

Size of the bomb bays on a Boeing B-29 Superfortress is illustrated in the photograph where the bomb-bay sections are mounted in jigs. Ribs of the bomb bays (called circumferentials) are shown hanging on the racks in the foreground. This scene is being duplicated in four other factories where B-29's are in production.

Romanian Foresees Modified Socialism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—The war in Europe will end "within a matter of weeks," according to Charles A. Davila, onetime Romanian Minister to the United States and now representative in this country of Juliu Maniu, Minister of State in the new Bucharest Government.

Mr. Davila sees Europe then turning toward a modified system of socialism predicated on state capitalism from which it will go "by stages to full socialism."

"Europe is already socialist-minded, and it will do no good to try to reinstate private capitalism," he said at an interview at the Free World Association House here yesterday.

In the interim, he held, if the exiled King Carol, now resident in Mexico City, "keeps pulling wires to mount the throne again, we will get rid of the whole monarchy."

Mr. Davila said that, according to information he has received, the United Nations had not demanded Romania's unconditional surrender, but that under the terms of the armistice, Romania agreed to go to war against the Axis, which it has now done. Moreover, he said, it consented to turn Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina over to Russia and to pay the Soviet Union $600,000,000 in reparations.

These conditions, he added, might be modified later on when it was proved that Romania had contributed substantially to the German defeat. He placed the Romanian armed strength now at between 200,000 and 250,000 men.

"The very latest the Germans will hold out will be October," Mr. Davila said.

This estimate of the European war's duration mortised in perfectly with the "tentative" date for the defeat of Germany fixed by the Army as Oct. 1 next.

Mr. Davila held that the Romanian people would support King Mihai despite the fact that he was the head of the Nazi satellite regime of that country, saying he did not believe the King would be held responsible for the "sins" of the "so-called Marshal Antonescu." It was here, however, that he parenthesized that Mihai's expatriated father, Carol, must cease his efforts to regain his crown.

Mr. Davila resigned his diplomatic post in Washington in 1937 when the Romanian monarch showed signs of falling in line with the Nazis, a position which Carol's intimates in Mexico City say was forced upon him, adding that had he been in sympathy with Hitlerite Germany, he could have kept his throne. It is upon this basis that Carol's sympathizers are working for his return to Romanian power.

Palmer Steel Workers End Three-Day Strike

PALMER, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—A three-day strike of 900 steel workers at the Wickwire Spence Steel Company plant ended last night when workers on the 11 p. m. shift returned to their jobs.

Termination of the strike came after a management-labor conference and agreement by members of the Palmer Local of the United Steel Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, the bargaining agent, to abide by a National War Labor Board telegram directing them "to end the strike immediately."

The telegram also ordered the company to put into effect all terms of its directive of November, 1943.

Abandonment Set For 97-Year Fort

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug 26 (AP)—Historic, 97-year-old Fort Brown, for which this border city was named, will be abandoned Sept. 25 as a surplus military installation, the Army has announced.

Organized by Gen. Zachary Taylor, who later became President, the Fort was named in 1847 for Major Jacob Brown, killed in action there.

When Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian of Mexico threatened to invade the United States, weakened by civil war, 50,000 American troops were rushed to Fort Brown under Gen. William T. Sherman.

Confederates, who held Fort Brown, beat Federal troops in a sanguinary battle for 30 days after the Civil War's end. Neither side knew that the war was over.

Famous generals who served at Fort Brown included U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, John Pershing and Gen. Lew Wallace, who wrote "Ben Hur."

WPB Controvery Hit by Brewster

FARMINGTON, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP)—Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine declared last night that the War Production Board controversy involving Chairman Donald M. Nelson and Executive Director Charles E. Wilson (resigned) ". . . is typical of administrative chaos under the Roosevelt Administration."

Senator Brewster told Franklin County Republicans that "the controversy was well known in Washington for several months but had been repeatedly denied in public.

"The last Truman Committee annual report charged that lack of co-ordination in the War Production Board had delayed mobilization of industry for war 18 months," Senator Brewster said.

U. S. Appears Wonderland To Refugees

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—To the 982 European refugees now set up in their territory home at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., America continues to appear as a gigantic, fabulously rich wonderland.

Returning from a visit at the 84-acre shelter, two American women, Miss Anna Kaufman and Mrs. Esther Kaunitz, of the National Council of Jewish Women, described the unrepressed joy of the men and women as they adjust themselves to the luxury of sleeping on mattresses instead of bare boards.

"Many of them were amazed to have private rooms—they had not enjoyed such comfort for 10 or 12 years," Miss Kaufman said. Seeing food in abundance, and especially seeing eggs ordered by the dozen continues to provoke wide-eyed awe.

"One woman," Mrs. Kaunitz reported, "kissed the walls of the barracks in which the people live and then told us she wanted us to tell others on the outside how happy they feel to be here."

A kindergarten staffed by refugee members of the camp has been established, and work squads to serve in the camp's hospital and kitchens also have been organized.

Greatest Sale in All History Due on Surplus War Goods

Continued from Page 1

ness to bid for surplus property in small lots and on equal terms with the largest firms.

5. An ironclad freeze of surplus strategic materials.

6. War Food Administration control over war food surpluses as well as surplus cotton and wool products.

Friction From Within

On the executive end of the reconversion problem the smoke of battle hung in the air. Donald M. Nelson, WPB head, left for China. Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman, resigned. Lieut. Commander J. A. Krug took over the reins as "acting chairman." And Bradley Dewey, retiring rubber director, took a final shot at Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Dewey is leaving Sept. 1, stating that his job was done.

Mr. Nelson prior to his departure sarcastically told a Senate investigating committee, when asked about the rubber program that "it was completed—all but getting the tires."

Mr. Dewey's retort to this was that it was "typical Washington sniping of the type that led to Mr. Wilson's resignation and made many good Americans unwilling to give services that would otherwise be of value to the country in the conduct of war."

Commander Krug threatened instant dismissal to any official who engaged in future internal brawls.

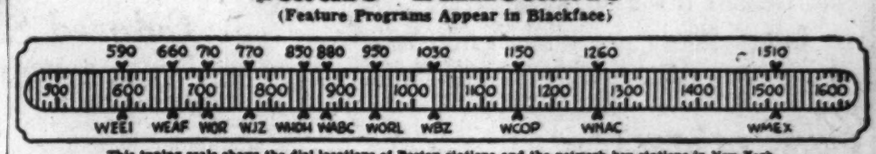
23,000 Boston Voters Overseas Ask Ballots

About 23,000 Boston servicemen and women or slightly less than half of all of the City's eligible voters in the armed forces, have applied for official war ballots for the November election, the Boston Election Commission reports.

About 13,000 ballots have been processed and mailed via air to date, and applications are being received now at a rate of about 1,000 a day.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today;	"What's Cooking?"; Va-	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program
12:15	Mary Rolfe, guest	riety show; Music pgm.	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	Hollywood; Rose-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music,
12:45	mary De Camp, dr	Farm and Home Makers	Variety show; guests	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	John Metcalf's Hymnal	"Here's to Youth"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	Something for the Girls	"Service of Youth"	Billy Rogers' Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Hollywood Hi-Lites"	'Luncheon With Salvy'	First Game: Boston	Parade of Bands; news
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Braves - Philadelphia	Parade of Bands
2:00	Of Men and Books	Old Ballads	"Musicana"	Bluejays baseball	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural Science	American Red Cross	"Musicana"	First Game: Boston	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Braves - Philadelphia	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	Bluejays baseball	Music and News
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	First Game: Boston	Pepper Shaker
3:15	speaker; music	show;; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	Braves-Philadelphia	News service
3:30	Visiting Hour; g'st	"ABC's of OPA"	American Golf Tourney	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	stars! music; dr.	Civil Service Program	Music on Display	Second Game: Boston	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Melody in the Sky,	"Stage Entrance"	Adventures in Research	Braves - Philadelphia	Sports comments
4:15	Melody; News	Jean Evans, songs	Barbara and the Boys	Bluejays baseball	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:30	Sports comments;	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sports comments	Second Game: Boston	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:45	London Report	Paul V. McNutt, guest	American Golf Tourney	Braves - Philadelphia	Ray Noble's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Headline News Joseph	"Your America"; Lee	Bluejays baseball	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc,	Stopak's Concert Or.	Kopp, cond.; guests	Braves-Philadelphia	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	"Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	'Postwar Training'	Lillian Clarke, songs	Sports Roundup	Something for the Girls	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Andrini Continentals	"Something for Girls"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr,	"American Eagle in	Irene Dunne, songs
7:15	"It's Maritime"	Leland Stowe, comment	Armenian's contribute	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30	"Industrial Rela-	Mona Paulee; Allan	Mona Paulee; Allan	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	"Confidentially Yours";
7:45	tions Bo'ndtable"	Jones; E. Robt Schmitz	Jones; E. Robt Schmitz	"Ellery Queen"; drama,	Jack Bundy's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Beatrice Kay	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Gilbert & Sullivan Fes-	Men at Sea; drama;	'The Cisco Kid'; drama,	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	tival; "Ruddigore";	"The Hiring Hall"	'The Cisco Kid'; drama,	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	soloists; chorus; Josef	National Barn Dance;	"Alice in Operatasia";	Classical Album: Brahms
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Stopak's Orchestra	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	Music-drama; Virginia	Symphony No. 3
9:30	Or.; Sinatra,	Jan Garber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Haskins; Bruce Foote;	Classical Album: Brahms
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Ruth Slater; orchestra	Symphony No. 3
10:00	Serenade"; music,	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Musical Autographs	Wood mc; Martha Scott	Shady Valley Barn	Harry James' Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Art Jarrett's Orch.
10:45	Lord Halifax	Present: drama; News	billy show; W Ford, mc	George Wood, m. c.	Sammy Kaye' Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Johnny Long's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	George Sterney's Orch.	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings';	Herbie Field's Orch.	Day'e End: music
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	AAFTC Band; drama	George Lopez' Orch.	Day's End: News

Bibles

YOUR HELP NEEDED

This Society not only sells Bibles at cost or liberal discount; it also provides Bibles and Testaments without charge to our chaplains for distribution among young men and women in the Armed Forces. This is its major work. A new printing (the 3rd) of our Overseas Service Testament has just been delivered to our chaplains in England and France. Chief of chaplains overseas has requested 50,000 additional copies at once. This work is made possible only by contributions and legacies from public spirited citizens. The Rev. Frank Singiser, D.D. Exec. Secy., Francis E. Clark, Treas.

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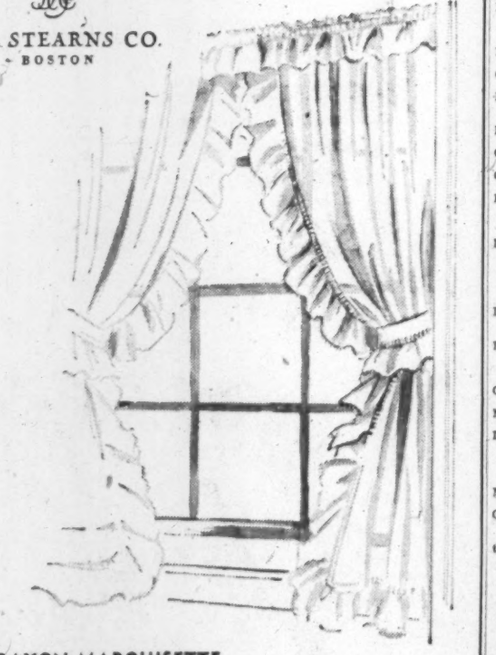

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Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.83 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5NR, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.

Sunday, August 27

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Guatemala—1:45 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Weekly Commentary; J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Carnival Concert. The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Framley Parsonage." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Richard Lüllenfeld, baritone. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service by Rt. Rev. E. Burkemann. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m. — News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—The Charioteers.
4:45 p. m.—The Waltz Lives On.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Story to Order.
5:45 p. m.—Music Salon.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
7:00 p. m.—News; Weekend Review.
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
9:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WCOP and WMTW

1:30 p. m. to 3:30—Same as WNAC.
3:30 p. m.—Band Parade.
3:45 p. m. to 5:30—Same as WNAC.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—Melodic Favorites.
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time.
3:30 p. m.—Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Sunday Song Service.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Show Time.
7:30 p. m.—Listen to Liebert.
7:45 p. m.—Belgium Information Center.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hall.
9:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WCOP and WMTW

2:00 p. m. to 4:00—Same as WNAC.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
4:30 p. m. to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, August 27

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"I Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur—"Last Stop," by Irving Kaye Davis. Featuring Minnie Dupree, Catherine Doucet, Enid Markey, Seth Arnold and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Marriage Is for Single People," by Stanley Richards. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Baron Hugo and his orchestra.

Music

Sunday

New England Mutual Hall—Concert by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments (Alfred Zighera, director), and the Boston Flute Players Club (Georges Laurent, musical director). 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. News and Short Films. 2, 5, 7:55.
Fenway—"Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova, Richard Lane. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Keith Memorial—"In Society," Abbot and Costello. 10:55 a. m., 1:43, 4:30, 7:19, 10:17. "Escape to Danger," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 9:30 a. m., 12:19, 3:07, 5:55, 8:43.
Kenmore—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller. 1:25, 4:40, 8.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Minstrel Man," Benny Fields, Gladys George. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8.
Modern—"Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:15 a. m., 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.
Orpheum—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:25. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.
R&O—Boston—"Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:50, 6, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.
Scollay—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:35. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson. 10:05 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.
State—"Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien, Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15.
South Station Theater—Latest March of Time—"Americans All," "Movie Pests," "Tale of a Dog," "City of Brigham Young," "Immortal Blacksmith," "Filipino Sports Parade," "The Next Time We See Paris," "Cattlemen's Days." Latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—March of Time "Racetism," "Rawlin's College," "A Puppetoon," "Rigoletto," "Film Memories," "Young Toreadors," "City of Brigham Young," color cartoon, "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Upham—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier, Stephanie Bachelor. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman, Irene Manning. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. Cont. 2-11.
Allston' "Chip Off the Old Block," D. O'Connor, P. Ryan. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. 1:45, 7:50.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Four Feathers," Merle Oberon. "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige.
Regent: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon. "Black Parachute," Larry Parks, Gus Mascen.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:30, 7:30.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary, Marion Martin. Continuous.
Coolidge Corner: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "South of Dixie," Ann Gwynne, David Bruce.
Cleveland Circle: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris. Cont. 1:30-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. Cont. 1-11.
Harvard: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 2, 6, 10.
University: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:30, 6:30, 9:45. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2, 4:19, 6:38, 8:57.
Park: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Trocadero," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. Cont. from 1:30.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Story of Doctor Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Oldersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:30, 8:15. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 4:15, 10.
LYNN—Drive-In Theater: "City of Missing Girls," H. B. Warner, Astrid Allwyn. "I'll Sell My Life."
MALDEN—Granada: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. 2:23, 5:32, 8:40.
Auditorium: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 2:44, 5:51, 9:46.
Mystic: "The Mummy's Ghost," John Carradine, Lon Chaney. 1:32, 5:01, 8:31. "This is the Life," Susan Foster, Donald O'Connor. 3:27, 6:27, 9:36.
Strand: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:42, 6:39, 9:46. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 2:32, 5:19, 8:24.
Maplewood: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 4:39, 8:13. "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 2:50, 6:04, 9:23.
Orpheum: "Harfoot," Joe Sawyer, William Tracy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 3:30, 6:20, 9:20.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. Cont. 1:30-11.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft. "They Made Me a Criminal," Ann Sheridan.
Fellsway: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. "Jam Session," Ann Miller.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.
NATICK—Colonial: "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Alexis Smith, Fredric March. "Night of Adventures," Tom Conway. 1:30, 8.
QUINCY—Strand: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Pete Smith Specialty."
Albambra: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Her Primitive Man," Robert Paige, Louise Albritton. "Weird Woman," Lon Chaney, Anne Gwynne.
Strand: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe, Marjorie Reynolds. "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Water Front," J. Carroll Naish.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Swing Fever," Kay Kayser, Marilyn Maxwell. "American Empire," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. 3:05, 7:50. "Know Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:29, 9:14.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "The Kansan," Richard Dix.
Coolidge: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Tunisian Victory."
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Gloria De Haven, June Allyson. "March of Time's—Back Door to Tokyo."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. "The Navy Way," Robert Lowery, Jean Parker.

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; "Melodies";	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz,	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service; Weather,	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air,	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air,	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta,	Manner; recordings
10:45	Hymns; spirituals,	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:15	Choir; O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple Serv-
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	ices; speaker
11:45	ing; guest spkrs.	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music,	Reviewing Stand: "Be-	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	"Your Radio Reporter",	hind the Axis Front"	Bea Wain, songs
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	So. Dakota Farm	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Clayte Haselwood	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	NBC Recital	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Teichert	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable;	Music Without Words,	Tremont Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Settlement for Germ'y	Music Without Words	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours;	Cavalcade of Song	"Sunday Spotlight"	The Sky Riders'; Serv-	Three-

Clubwomen Plan Salvage For Security

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new broom will be sweeping paper, rags, tin cans, and fats into the national salvage pile when the newly organized salvage division of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs begins to function after Labor Day. "Salvage for Security" is the motto of this special division established by the Federation to co-ordinate the efforts of individual members and clubs and give them fresh impetus.

The new division is headed by Mrs. Emory C. Wixon, Treasurer of the Brockton Woman's Club, who has gained state-wide recognition for the outstanding job she has done and is still doing as director of the Brockton Salvage-for-Victory Committee. It will function under the Federation's regular Division of Social Welfare, of which Mrs. George D. Vincent of Belmont is chairman.

Mrs. Wixon has served two years on the Social Welfare Committee as vice-chairman of Community Service, but will now devote all her time in the Federation to salvage. Working with her will be Mrs. Edmund I. Wilson, chairman of the Division of Conservation.

According to Mrs. Wixon, War Production Board statistics show that only 63 per cent of the public is familiar with salvage needs and requirements, and she hopes the Federation can educate the other 37 per cent. She aims to get all 80,000 of its members talking about salvage and working more vigorously in support of their local salvage committees.

The new division's first effort will be to have a speaker on salvage for at least one meeting in every club early in the season. Both men and women speakers may be obtained through Mrs. Wixon. Brockton's salvage authority, who through the Federation will now extend her efforts to the State, finds salvage work fascinating because she learns so much she never knew before about all kinds of things.

"Salvage can be a very effective weapon if we make it so," she declares, "and the combined effort of 80,000 women should produce results. "The greatest enemy we have to combat is apathy."

Paper being the No. 1 necessity right now, the Brockton Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Ralph G. Swain is President, is opening its 1944-45 season with a drive for old books. Members are being asked to bring all they can to the first club meeting and Mrs. Wixon has arranged for a dealer to collect them from the clubhouse. The money will go to the War Services Committee of the club.

Mrs. Wixon is also busy planning a salvage exhibit for the Brockton Fair, which will be held the week of Sept. 10. Paper parachutes, she says, interest people as much as any other one thing made from salvage. Discovery, for instance, that a chute made from their scrap can carry down a machinegun for their boys does much to kindle enthusiasm for salvage.

Campaign Activities Begin

The Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will begin its autumn campaign activities with a tea in honor of the wives of state-wide Republican candidates at 46 Beacon Street, on Tuesday from 4 to 6 p. m. Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill will address the gathering.

The committee in charge of arrangements includes Club President Carolyn LaVers, honorary chairman; Mrs. Helen Consalus Nagle of Arlington, general chairman; Miss Linda Campbell of Milton, tickets; Mrs. Marie Massa of Arlington, music; Miss Grace Lawrence of Swampscott, hostess; and Mrs. Olive C. Downer of Watertown, hospitality.

Aroostook Potato Crop Hard Hit

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP) —Many acres of Irish cobbler potatoes in Aroostook County "suffered devastating damage" during the recent drought, E. L. Newdick, Chairman of the State Agriculture Department, said yesterday.

The damage cannot be erased by subsequent rain and cooler weather, Mr. Newdick said, after a trip of several days through the state's potato fields.

Episcopal Choir Girls Going to Foxboro School

Seventy girl members of Episcopal church junior choirs will spend the coming five days at the junior choir school in Lincoln Hill Camp, Foxboro.

Besides swimming and other recreation, the program will include instruction in accordance with a planned curriculum under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Lancaster. His aids will be the Rev. Carl J. Webb, Albion Metcalf, organist and choirmaster in a Lynn church, Miss Lillian M. Boyd, and Miss Beatrice Hamilton.

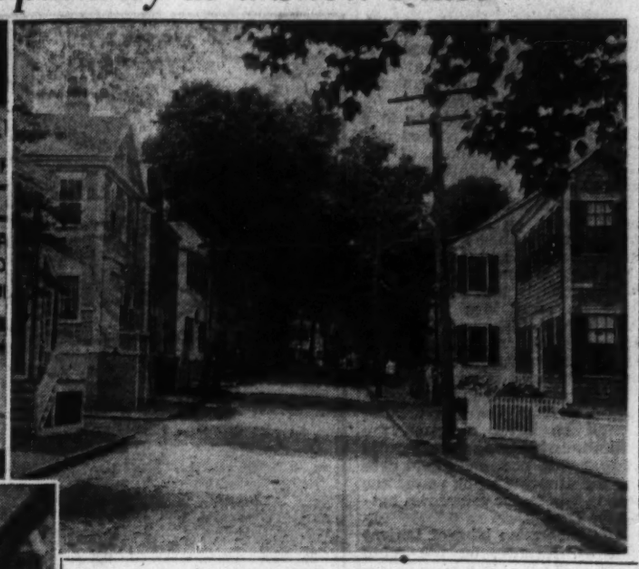
The Episcopal church's Diocesan Department of Religious Education is sponsoring the venture.

Lieut. E. C. Stearns, Jr.

Lieut. Edward Child Stearns, Jr., of Waltham, who was killed at Daytona Beach, Fla., earlier this week in a Navy plane collision, was formerly a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor.

A graduate of Waltham High School, and a former student in engineering at Northeastern University, Lieutenant Stearns had served as executive officer in charge of the instrument instruction school at Jacksonville until a few weeks ago, when he was transferred to a fighter unit.

Nantucket Constantly Grows in Popularity as a Show Place



Wide World

No Longer 'Far-Away Island' Its Indian Name Implies

Nantucket has had more visitors than ever this summer. Nor will Labor Day put an end to the season as it does in most summer resorts. Last year September was the biggest tourist month for this unusual resort, which owes its distinctive character to years of Quaker dominance and whaling prosperity. Despite restrictions on travel, the usual peak summer population of 15,000 is expected to be passed this year. Located 28 miles south of Cape Cod, the island was for many years the whaling capital of the world. In 1830 the Town of Nantucket ranked after Boston and Salem as the third commercial community of Massachusetts; in 1842 it was the home port of 86 ships and barks, two brigs, and two schooners. The islanders sailed all over the world in their search for whales, as a poster, upper left, on one of the village streets indicates. The photograph shows a group of men from the Island's Naval Air Station studying the list of places Nantucket's old sailors saw. Upper right—Looking east along the Town's Main Street, the visitor is charmed by the view of old New England homes. Nowhere in the United States, it is said, can one find so many lanes and streets lined entirely with dwellings that were built in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Below—Captain Peterson, old Norwegian fisherman, in a sailboat workshop. His wife was with him when he sailed his Norwegian fishing boat into Nantucket Harbor shortly after World War I, and they liked the island so well they decided to stay.

Two Paths Open to Army Men In Tufts Dental Underclasses

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"To stay or not to stay?" That is the question facing Army students at the Tufts Dental School. Members of the first, second and third-year classes must accept assignment elsewhere in the Army medical corps or discharges, for the purpose of finishing their education. Fourth-year men will graduate and be commissioned.

Remaining in uniform is the easiest way. Those who elect to further their training in civilian clothes have several factors to consider.

Are they entitled to exemption under the Selective Service Law? Do they become eligible for the educational benefits of the "G. I. Bill Rights?" Answers to these questions from officials at the Massachusetts Selective Service office and the Boston District office of the Veterans Administration follow.

As with all men discharged from the armed forces, the former students under the Army Specialized Training Program must report to their local draft board. These boards have been advised to review each case under a directive from national headquarters and make deferments under existing rules. Those under 26, which covers the majority of the Tufts men who were inducted into the Army while students, may be deferred by the State Director under the rigid rules governing such actions.

Consulting with Harold E. Kiley, director of the educational training program of the Veterans Administration in the Boston District, a group of these students were told that only those who joined the Army and had served at least 90 days on active duty, not in schools, are eligible for educational benefits.

The Tufts situation is one of many which comes to Mr. Kiley for attention as the discharged veterans seek further education under the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Because the majority of veterans being released at present are being separated from the services under certificates of disability discharge, Mr. Kiley pointed out that they are eligible for the benefits of both the Act providing vocational rehabilitation for veterans of World War I and the new "G. I. Bill of Rights." Choice must be made by the veteran.

Under the former bill, a larger monthly allowance, $92 instead of $50, is provided the unmarried veteran. Also a four-year course is allowed regardless of the term of service of the applicant. The G. I. Bill provides one year's training plus certain extensions based on successful completion of the course and consideration of the soldier's service record.

Official procedure for use in putting the educational program of the G. I. Bill into action was received in Boston on July 15. Three applications were processed the same day. Now hundreds of veterans are students at Bay State schools under the Act.

While no list of approved schools and colleges in Massachusetts has been received by the Boston office, Mr. Kiley said that he understood that such a list had been sent by the State Department of Education for approval. In the meantime, institutions credited under the former educational program are meeting the existing demand.

Applicants are urged to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Act before deciding on certain educational goals for which they are not fitted. Purpose of all education should be the resumption by the veteran of normal, useful civilian activities, said Mr. Kiley, adding that advice to help him is available.

Educational institutions who wish to be approved for use in the educational program should submit their qualifications to the State Department of Education, said Mr. Kiley.

Veterans who are students at Massachusetts schools are guaranteed maintenance of the educational standards by these institutions. Mr. Kiley is emphatic in his demand that veterans receive the same standard of instruction as the regular student body.

Constantly in touch with the developing veteran educational trend, he favors a refresher course for those high school students who received honorary diplomas from their schools while not completing the usual study courses.

If these boys want to continue their education their past schooling must be brought up to the standards of the high school graduate who has completed his studies in the normal way, explained the Veterans Administration official.

What he must aim at is the practical result, said Mr. Kiley, whether it be professional or trade school, and see to it that his education under the G. I. Bill brings him back into civil life a better trained and more useful citizen.

All M. I. T. Heaps Tributes Upon Professor Richards

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is taking occasion today to tell the world of the achievements and rich life of Prof. Robert Hallowell Richards, oldest living graduate of M. I. T. and the sole remaining member of its first class. Professor Richards taught at the Institute for 46 years, for 41 of which he was head of its department of mining and metallurgy. Now he is retired, and lives in Jamaica Plain in winter and at Randolph, N. H., in summer.

He is fond of the quotation which he says expresses his philosophy of life: "Thy candle burns none the less bright for having lighted the candle of thy neighbor."

His life now spans a full century, and numbers of engineering organizations as well as his hundreds of colleagues and former students are paying this kindly man their affectionate tributes this month. Professor Richards established M. I. T.'s first laboratories of mining and metallurgy — believed to be the first in the world —and is credited with revolutionizing teaching in these fields and with introducing laboratory methods of instruction and scientific research.

Teaching First With Him

Nevertheless he always has looked upon teaching as more important than research, and among his students he can count many of the world's great mining engineers. One of them wrote recently: "I marvel more and more at the wonderful resources of this man. He is whole-souled, generous, broad-minded; he has the fine faculty of listening to a man until he is through talking, although the man may be telling what he already knows or what he knows is false or absurd."

Professor Richards' birthplace was Gardiner, Maine, where he spent his first 13 years. Then he was sent to school in England until in 1862 he returned to study under private tutors and eventually to attend Exeter Academy. In 1865 his mother wrote him from Maine that William Barton Rogers, whose wife was a distant relative of hers, was opening a scientific school in Boston. Young "Bobbie" Richards promptly enrolled as a student. In the first chemistry classes, he and the other students used for a textbook the proof sheets of the famous "Manual of Chemistry" by Prof. Charles W. Eliot and Francis H. Storer.

Remained After Graduation

The young man remained at Technology after his graduation, as an assistant in chemistry and later as instructor in assaying and qualitative analysis. In 1870 he became assistant professor of analytical chemistry, and soon after was appointed professor of mineralogy and assaying. From 1873 to 1884 he was professor of mining engineering, and from the latter date until his retirement he headed the department of mining engineering and metallurgy. He took over the department when it was only a year old, and to him fell the responsible task of establishing its laboratory.

Professor Richards has an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (1908) from the University of Missouri. He is the inventor of a number of metallurgical devices, including a jet aspirator for chemistry and physics laboratories, a prism of stadia surveying, and several ore separators. He is the author of the four-volume work on "Ore Dressing" which was published in 1909, and of a textbook on that subject. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Mining and Metallurgical Society of America awarded him its gold medal in 1915 for distinguished services in the advancement of the art of ore dressing. His hobbies, none of which he pursues now, have been glass blowing, at which he made himself expert, archery, and photography.

Looking back over his life so far, Professor Richards says, "I have had a wonderful time, and if I had my life to live over I would live it just the same way."

Recreation For Service People

Saturday

Free Tickets: Greater Boston U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street, Liberty 7969.

Baseball: (Tomorrow) Braves Field, Braves vs. Phillies. (Double-header, 1:30 p. m.).

Ballroom Dancing: Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only, orchestra.

Officers' Dance: Orchestras, 8 p. m. Hotel Statler ballroom. Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club. Ruby Newman's Orchestra, 74 cents. Copley Square Officers' Club, nonmembers, 50 cents, Bartholomew.

Dances, with Orchestras, Hostesses: 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Manory's. Buddies Club, Tobia's. North Station Club, Junior Hostesses, Co-eds Orchestra. Y. W. C. A., Seamen's Club, Affil. Jewish Youth, N. E. Mutual Hall, Temple Place Club, Ruggles Street Club, Crosson's. J. W. B. Club, formal, Bartholomew.

Tea Dances, Open House: Hostesses, Buddies Club, Tobia's, Esplanade Club, 4 p. m. Christian Science Center, 80 Boylston Street. Social, 7:30 p. m.

"Siesta": Charles "Y," S. S. Port O'Fun, 5-8 p. m., Hostesses.

Co-ed Party, Y. M. C. A.; 8 p. m. Swim, dance.

U. S. O. Open-Air Dancing: Esplanade Club Roof, Bartholomew, 8 p. m.

American-Scandinavian Dances: Dorchester Plaza, Geneva avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Sunday

Services in Boston Churches: Information at all clubs.

Vesper Services: Salvation Army Club, 160 Federal Street, 6 p. m. (Buffet supper 7 p. m.) Free. Ruggles Street Club, 6:30 p. m.

Open House: Y. M. C. Union, 3-6 p. m. Symphonic Record Hour. Buddies' Club, North Station Club (Emmanuel College), Tea Dance, 3 p. m. J. W. B. Club, Tea Dance, 4 p. m. Esplanade Club, Tea Dance 4 p. m. Seamen's Club, Y. M. C. A.

Outing: Leave Charles "Y" 1 p. m. for Canton. Temple Place Club meeting at Club for Nahant Beach, 2 p. m. Y. M. C. A., Leaving "Y" for Lynn Beach 2 p. m., "Y" Swim 5 p. m., Dance. Entertainment.

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 3 p. m. Atlantic Club, Barker's. Buddies' Club, North Station Club, International Institute, Falconer's 7 p. m. Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury. Esplanade Club, J. W. B. Club (Dance Instruction).

Sketching: North Station Club by Glenna, 6 p. m. Ruggles Street Club, by Crite, 3 p. m.

Officers' Open House: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 1-11 p. m. Copley Square Officers' Club, 3-11 p. m. Women Officers' Lounge, Hotel Statler, 4th Floor.

"Life With Father": Special Preview for Servicemen. Colonial Theater, 8:30 p. m. Tickets at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street.

Gallery Talks: Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, "Ode to Wedgewood Ware," 3 p. m. "French Art Exhibition" 4 p. m.

Columnists Blamed For WPB Dissension

Much of the reported dissension within the War Production Board has been caused by loosely-written articles by "smart alec columnists," according to the New England WPB chief, W. H. Wheeler, Jr.

In a prepared statement issued yesterday, Mr. Wheeler declared that such articles were responsible for "fanning the embers of honest differences into red-hot flames of controversy." He termed the resignation of C. E. Wilson from the WPB as "a great blow," adding that "I am personally acquainted with both Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the WPB, and Mr. Wilson and in recent conversations have sensed no note of personal bitterness or controversy."

'National Calamity' Seen If Youth Runs Unchecked

Forecasting a "national calamity" if juvenile crimes are not checked, Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, said to day that boys and girls in the 10-to-17-year age brackets commit many more certain types of crimes than do the 17-21-year group.

Lack of proper parental supervision and the avariciousness of some parents to work in defense plants, thereby leaving their children to their own devices, were given as the two main causes of delinquency in the Commissioner's first annual report to the Governor.

The report, covering the 12-month period ending November, 1943, was issued less than three days after five teen-age youths were held without bail on a charge of murdering a Marine in the Back Bay, and less than 24 hours after crimes in five Greater Boston communities, including an abduction, two assaults, an armed robbery, and the theft of an automobile, were charged against juvenile offenders.

The Commissioner's report showed that the number of crimes of violence against property by 10-to-17-year-olds tripled those committed by the 17-21 group.

Other records, by ages, show that "females of 15 and 16 were among the most frequent offenders among those reported missing," and that the 13-to-17-year-old girls were definitely "the problem group."

Of 2,912 males arrested for such offenses as rape, aggravated assault, robbery, and attempted robbery, 514 were minors.

Fifty-three girls in the 10-17-year group were arrested in the year ending November, 1943, on charges of violating chastity and morality laws.

A total of 3,077 inspections were made during the year by police personnel, and 1,530 cases of juvenile delinquency were investigated.

Wallace Surveys Maine Prospects

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 26 (AP) —Vice-President Henry A. Wallace last night told newsmen that he would make an "informal report to President Roosevelt" of his current trip to New England.

In a rapid tour through Maine, the Vice-President talked with workers, officials, businessmen, and labor leaders about their plans for peace.

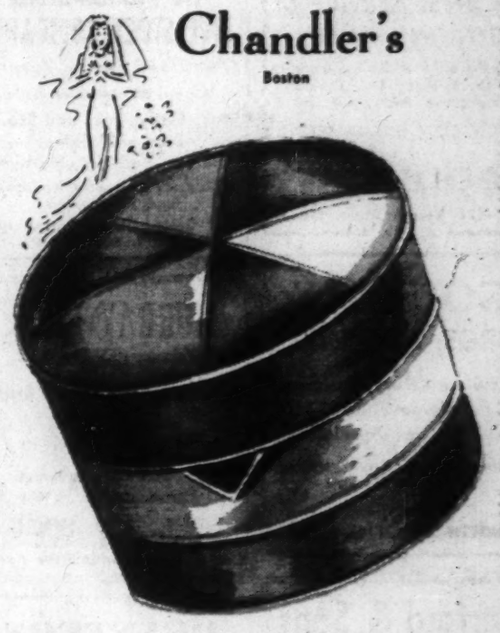
The Vice-President added that President Roosevelt had told him "there was a chance of a Democratic success in Maine this fall" and that during his visit he had found that the President had a basis for such a belief.

Responses to his questions regarding postwar conditions, he said, "ranged from extreme optimism to belief that they will be going out of business."

Mr. Wallace described his tour as "nonpolitical" but added:

"Politics inevitably enter into the conversations but the purpose is merely to ask the worker, factory owner, and municipal authority what they have experienced in the war and what their hopes are for their personal lives in the peace ahead."

Chandler's
Boston



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By the fireplace . . . as an extra seat . . . a hassocks' cozy! Baronial Brown: Maroon: Blue piped and combined with ivory. Squares and rounds. 14 inches high, 5.50. 12 inch size.....5.00

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THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, WILL BE "CHRIST JESUS"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 23 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
*CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monment Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd	Wed.)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
		(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
*WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 56 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

*Sunday Evening Services during August at 8 P. M.

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Allies Capture Troyes and Avignon

Continued from Page 1

ernment now orders the Romanian Army to begin the struggle against all German military forces on Romanian territory," the radiocast declared.

Russian troops, meanwhile, are pouring through the Galati Gap toward Bucharest and the Ploesti oil fields. The chief aim now is to prevent German sabotage of the fields, if possible, since the Nazis will probably try to destroy the area rather than defend it.

Complete German exit from Romania in a hurry appears imminent.

Northern France:

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces are driving northward and eastward on a 200-mile-wide front toward Germany and Belgium on the heels of fleeing Germans who apparently are trying to get out of France.

The Seine had been crossed at half a dozen places.

Allied planes relentlessly hammered the enemy, destroying 93 Nazi planes, 549 vehicles, and 58 tanks in 24 hours.

Approximately 300 miles behind the main fighting front running northwest and southeast of Paris, an all-out land, air, and sea attack was launched on the besieged German garrison at Brest on the tip of the Breton Peninsula. This attack by United States troops was supported by hundreds of American and British bombers and the guns of the famous British battleship Warspite.

United Nations troop teams rapidly were liquidating the German pocket below the Seine.

American troops have seized Elbeuf, 25 miles from the mouth of the Seine. The Canadians were approaching Pont-Audemer, 13 miles east and slightly south of Allied-held Honfleur at the River's mouth.

The Allied drive north toward the Pas-de-Calais coast coincided with a lull in the flying-bombs attacks on London and southern England. Allied pilots reported the Germans had pulled out at least part of their forces from the rocket-coast fortifications.

Although American tanks in a 23-mile advance had pushed into Troyes, 130 miles south of the German border at the Saar, there was almost a complete blackout of official information at supreme headquarters on how far Allied troops have pushed in the direction of Belgium and Germany.

In their present confused state, it was unlikely that the Germans have an exact idea where the American, British, and Canadian advanced columns have reached. One of the new American crossings of the Seine was made at Corbeil, 18 miles southeast of Paris.

The start of the long-delayed assault on Brest indicated the Allies were hurrying the clearance of that vital port and naval base for the armies waiting across the seas to join in the showdown battle for Europe.

The submarine lairs of Lorient and St. Nazaire, on the south coast of the Breton peninsula, are waiting clean-ups as well.

A Swiss frontier report reaching London said the Germans were withdrawing from the French city of Belfort, near Switzerland's northern border, and were "taking up positions along the Siegfried Line" in Germany. A dispatch from a Swiss newspaper's correspondent in Belfort said the Germans were moving toward Mulhouse, 24 miles to the northeast and only 10 miles from the Rhine.

The London News Chronicle carried an unofficial and unconfirmed report that the Americans were at the cathedral city of Reims, 85 miles northeast of Paris and 15 miles north of the Marne. The London Herald said a German DNB agency radiocast had reported the Americans were in Reims. Major listening posts in London, including the Associated Press, did not record such a statement from DNB.

Southern France:

Allies Take Avignon, Key to Rhone Valley

American columns have occupied the Alpine town of Briançon, near the Italian frontier more than 100 miles north of the captured seaport of Cannes, and other Seventh Army forces have driven into and captured Avignon, key communications center in the delta of the Rhone Valley, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced Aug. 26.

Just before Avignon fell to the Americans, French troops reported they had occupied Arles and Tarascon, Rhone River cities below Avignon.

Briançon is five miles from the Italian-French border on the French side and 70 miles from the junction of the French, Italian and Swiss frontiers.

Meanwhile, in the embattled naval base of Toulon, the French reported substantial progress. They said the naval arsenal was taken, that all pockets on the east side of the base were wiped out, and that all of Toulon east of the arsenal now is solidly in French hands.

In Marseille, the French continued to wipe out strong spots held by the Nazi defenders. They were attacking the Notre Dame de la Garde area, which the enemy still held.

The Navy reported that enemy guns in Cannes were bombarded heavily before the city surrendered and that cannon from Allied warships had also fired on inland targets.

Romania:

Romanian troops were reported turning on the Germans, killing and taking them prisoner, as the Soviet Army sped through the Galati Gap toward Bucharest at a pace which, if maintained, would carry Soviet spearheads to the Romanian capital by the night of Aug. 27.

Charging Russian troops last were reported little more than 100 miles from Bucharest and barely 75 from the Ploesti oil fields. The Siret River was crossed 20 miles south of captured Tecuci.

A Red Star dispatch said a pitched battle between the Romanians and Germans was witnessed by Soviet forces.

In this fight, the first reported episode here of the Romanians carrying out their announced intention to fight with the United Nations, the Romanians captured 360 Germans.

Red Star said the fight occurred beyond Tirguniamu, where the enemy had gathered on a line of 200 pillboxes.

The dispatch made clear the Romanians attacked their former comrades-in-arms after the division was badly mauled by the Russians. The dispatch said the Romanians were merciless as they slashed into the Nazi ranks and that as a result the Germans lost "many soldiers."

From the bridgehead south of Tecuci, Soviet forces were 30 miles from the Ramnicul-Sarat fields northeast of Ploesti.

Three Romanian generals were taken prisoner. They were General Saidak, commander of the Romanian 1st Division, General Voiko, commander of the 14th Division, and General Tenescue, commander of the 110th Division.

In a continuation of the lightninglike drive through Romania that has cost the enemy nearly 205,000 killed or captured in six days, Gen. Ridion Y. Malinovsky's 2nd Ukraine Army had established a bridgehead across the Siret in the vicinity of Nanesti, a little more than 100 miles from Bucharest, front dispatches said.

Fanning out, General Malinovsky's troops threatened to cut the railroad between by-passed Focasani and Bucharest.

The Russian war bulletin disclosed that a Soviet spearhead was driven to the Danube river delta at Kiliya on the Danube River, 15 miles west of the Black Sea port of Valcov.

Moscow gave no official figures on how many Romanian soldiers now were fighting on the side of the Red Army against the Nazis and Hungarians. All surrendering Romanian units were permitted to keep their arms provided they declared their intention to make war on the Germans.

Air Offensive:

Reich Battered Third Day in Row

The German Radio reported Allied bombers over the Reich again on Aug. 26 as the powefrul Allied aerial offensive, pacing the advance of the land armies toward Germany, entered its third consecutive day.

On the night of Aug. 25-26, the RAF blasted the Russelsheim plane and motor factory area in southwest Germany with up to 1,000 heavy bombers, sent Mosquito bombers over Berlin, and maintained the campaign to reduce the defenses in Brest in what has been announced officially as a prelude to occupy that important port city by land and sea.

In addition to giving ground tactical support, the bombers have attacked oil plants and aircraft plants with air fleets numbering in the thousands. Targets included Peenemunde, where the Germans are working on their jet-propelled planes and rockets.

Italy:

German withdrawals toward the Gothic Line fortifications in the central portions of the Italian front were reported Aug. 26 by Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters in Rome.

Polish troops of the Eighth Army on the Adriatic sector continued aggressive patrolling activity into the enemy's new positions north of the Metauro River.

The Nazi retreat to the shelter of the Gothic Line in the rugged northern Appenine range was most pronounced in the area of the upper Tiber River and on the east side of the upper Arno behind Pontassieve.

Eighth Army units following up the retreat reached Appecchio, 35 miles from the Adriatic and 24 miles due south of the principality of San Marino, without opposition.

Pacific:

Allied Planes Batter Light Cruiser

Mitchell bombers, attacking at mast height, probably sank a Japanese light cruiser and destroyed five medium freighter-transports near Manado, northern Celebes, Southwest Pacific Headquarters reported.

The attack was made Aug. 24 by the medium bombers.

A Headquarters spokesman said the freighter-transports averaged between 2,000 and 3,000 tons. Two other vessels of this class were damaged; an estimated 40 luggers and barges were riddled with machine-gun bullets.

All were at anchor off Manado, Japanese headquarters about 250 miles due west of Halmahera.

Tokyo Report:

Allies Raid Palau And Iwo Jima

The Japanese Domei agency American aircraft raided Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, about 750 miles from Tokyo, and Palau Island, about 600 miles east of the Philippines, on Aug. 25.

According to Domei, 19 Liberator bombers "believed to be based on Saipan" hit Iwo Jima, while 17 Liberators struck at Palau.

U. S. Government monitors recorded the broadcast.

Allied Gains in France

By a Staff Artist

Swift Advances Made in Drive Toward Germany

Arrows show the main points of Allied advance into France. Liberated areas, including those controlled by Partisans, shown in white. Allied forces were rapidly gaining along the Seine.

Allied Occupation of Cannes Perils German Flank in Italy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Aug. 26—Anxiety of the commander of the German troops in Italy concerning his right flank since the Allied invasion of southern France has been increased by the Allies' occupation of Cannes and Antibes.

This development extends the beachhead about five miles nearer Italy along the Riviera coast. Although the movement from the beachhead so far has been all in the opposite direction, American and French forces have shown themselves so highly maneuverable that the German command cannot overlook the possibility of fresh columns swinging eastward. With decisive superiority in the air and on the sea, the Allies are highly capable of working along the coast roads, if they wish to do so.

More important to the Germans, however, is the fact that the Allied movement toward the east threatens to drop a bar across the routes whereby the Germans could send reinforcements to France from Italy.

They have been trying to do this already, and two panzer divisions on the move have been bombed in the region of Turin.

Captive Americans Print News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—The American Red Cross has just received two "home-front editions" of camp newspapers issued by American prisoners of war in two compounds of Stalag Luft III, German camp for Allied airmen, it is reported here.

These newspapers, which are called Kriegie Times and The Circuit, are typewritten and illustrated by pen-and-ink drawings. Since only one copy could be made of the "home-front editions," intended for the men's families in the United States, the American Red Cross has reproduced the two newspapers in the August Prisoners of War Bulletin and has made extra copies which will be distributed to Red Cross Chapters throughout the nation, where relatives may see the camp papers intended for them.

The two home-front editions were sent from the camp through the International Red Cross Committee by Col. Delmar T. Spivey, Jersey City, senior American officer at the center compound, and Col. Charles G. Goodrich, Washington, D. C., senior officer at the south compound, Stalag Luft III.

At Stalag Luft III the American airmen issue three editions weekly of their newspapers. Only one copy is made of each issue, and it is posted on the cook-house wall, which is the customary bulletin board.

Krigie Times, from the central compound, has an impressive masthead with insignia of the Army and Navy Air Forces and two pilot wings chained together. The Circuit, from the south compound, is simpler in makeup but has a comic strip across the lower part of the page. Both papers carry editorials addressed to the families at home. "Kriegie," the editorial explains is an abbreviation commonly used by Americans in the camps for a long German word meaning prisoners of war.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Three Trends at Gloucester

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

Contrasts again rule at the second exhibition of the season by the Gloucester Society of Artists, held in Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester.

Three trends are obvious—an emotional fire that seems to leap ahead of technical maturity; a cool, precise rationalizing of objects that reduces nature to neatness, and a primitivism at times assuming a child's directness of expression, but betraying adult sophistication in viewpoint.

Successful among the emotional canvases are those by Yovan Radenkovitch. As in the first exhibition, this painter reveals a wide range of interest—still-life, landscape, marine, and figure composition. Through all his paintings runs the fire of his imagination, pushing aside any attempt to polish. The impression is the thing. Perhaps it lies in the pattern of vases against the rude geometry of studio props; in the impact of waves on rocks; in the rich brilliance of flowers and a flower girl.

In the marine and the flower girl canvases, perhaps, his best may be discovered. There is power in the study of rocks and water, where the turbulent churn of slow wave against multi-colored rocks stresses the force in the relentless rush of the water, and the age-old resistance in the solidity of the rocks. The canvas thus combines technique with meaning.

* * *

Entirely different is the approach of Edgar Corbridge, who prefers water color to oil. Whether he paints low marshes by a river, houses on its bank, or the bricks of a ruined warehouse, his search is for orderliness. "Sakonnet River," for instance, uses the dead quiet of summer as the great common denominator of flat green river banks, tan slopes, and background hills of conifers; while the slant of telephone wires and the diagonal of a pole indicate not too distant human habitation.

Similarly neat is "Houses Near the River," playing box-shaped clapboard houses, red roofed and twin chimneyed, against the parallels of river, road and foreground field, punctuated by the branched bareness of two smooth, dead trees.

Ilse Getz is the show's sophisticated primitive, who attempts to see as a child while she feels as a woman, thus creating a strange sense of conflict in her art. Particularly is this felt in such a canvas as "The Vision," with kneeling girl in yellowish green on a blue-and-white checkerboard floor, visioning a Madonna in blue. "My Tahiti" also betrays the dual art approach; while the sketches about Cape Ann, on the harbor and on the beach, lean more toward child-like acceptance of purely visual elements.

* * *

Two semi-abstractions hold distinct color appeal. "New England Orchids," by Frances Shaffer, indulges in lily-shaped splashes of orchid hues woven around and through by greens, yellows and blue. The effect is pleasing in color and provocative in choice of subject matter.

Alice Van Orden's "Fruit" offers another study that veers toward the abstract. Fruit, bottles and other objects patterned in high-keyed, fresh pigments, are lent added zest by an adroit use of black.

Emma Fordyce MacRae is seen in still-lifes, and in a landscape after her quiet, yet not unemotional, flat decorative style; while Irina Tolford goes in for hearty characterization in her sketch of stout Dr. Da Foe, whose personality radiates good humor and well-being.

Less stylized than the Corbridge water colors, yet effective, and expressed in the same medium, is "Cranberry Bog," by Agnes A. Abbott, designed of reddish land points separated by lavender water in which are dull green reflections of background trees.

Human subject-matter, translated into studies of color and form, motivates canvases by Edith Blum.

Interesting sketches are a sepia nude, by Lester Hornby; "The Cove," a landscape by Mary Jane Holmes, and a bouquet of flowers against the blue satin of a bed, by Mary Peixotto.

Sculpture by George Aarons enlivens the exhibition. His "Oriental," the head of a Japanese girl under elaborate headdress, and his large head of a primitive man carved in hard dark stone, polished flesh held against rough, stylized hair, indicate interest in textures as well as forms.

A Film Record of Toscanini

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Among the government's propaganda films is one called simply "Arturo Toscanini." It is not being exhibited in this country, but there was a private showing one night recently in a newsreel theater. Mr. Toscanini was present, with Mrs. Toscanini and various members of the NBC Symphony Orchestra who had played under the conductor's baton in the making of the film. The others in attendance were there by invitation and included some of us who write about music. I had just returned to New York, and with perhaps a minimum of curiosity went to see what the picture was like, wondering a little how the usually camera-shy Toscanini could be a subject for anything more than some "shots" while conducting.

The film material was about what I expected, and yet I had an exciting half or three quarters of an hour. The technique of the photography was mostly that with which every movie-goer is familiar, the pictures shifting between conductor and full orchestra, with close-ups of the leader, different players and sections of the orchestra—pictures from the back, the front and either side. They were taken, of course, while the orchestra was playing and the sound reproduction was remarkably full and faithful.

* * *

First there was the Overture to "La Forza del Destino," given such a virtuoso performance as I had never heard of it, though it has flourished under Bruno Walter in the last two seasons at the Metropolitan and has aroused a lively enthusiasm, particularly among the standees. Walter's treatment of the overture has been incalculably better than that accorded it by various Italian conductors, including Papi, Bellezza and Serafin, but it has remained a brilliantly executed showpiece in his hands. A symphony conductor has shown what could be done with an old-fashioned Verdi overture and his shifting of its position to a place between the first and second scenes to make certain that the effect would not be marred by late-comers tended to strengthen the impression that all this whipped-up excitement was foreign to the music itself.

With Toscanini, I was fully prepared for a superior performance, remembering very well the glow that he put into the "Traviata" preludes and the orchestral poignancy that had taken me by surprise in a performance of "Lucia" under his direction when the company from La Scala visited Berlin in the late twenties. But the flaming intensity of this motion picture disclosure was a revelation to me.

* * *

The conductor's lifelong admiration of Verdi was in every bar. Oblivious of the camera, he labored with relentless zeal to make the phrases sing, and he could not have been more deeply immersed in them if he had been leading a performance of any symphony of the masters whose works have occupied him in recent years. His beat was furiously energetic and his face was contorted in a multitude of ways, as the orchestra under his direction gave a living, pulsating warmth to the succession of melodies that Verdi strung together in this overture—melodies that are all heard again from the lips of the singers as the opera progresses and which fall within the category of good Verdi tunes. With an enthusiasm that seemed from the first to be at white heat went the greatest technical mastery. The playing approached perfection. There was a brief and inconsequential glimpse of the conductor in his home at Riverdale, which could better have been eliminated. This showed him playing a phonograph record and working on a revision of Verdi's "Hymn of Nations," suggesting an amount of posing that was possibly unwelcome to the film's central figure. Then a performance of the "Hymn," with the Westminster Choir collaborating with the orchestra and with Jan Peerce as tenor soloist.

The photography was again a patchwork of views of the conductor, the soloist, the chorus and the orchestra; and those whose interest was in the positions of the mouth and other points of physiognomy in their relation to singing may have taken particular satisfaction in the close-ups of Mr. Peerce. Certainly he sang as if every phrase was the supreme effort and accomplishment of his career.

But Toscanini sang, too. The "Hymn of Nations" was momentarily his hymn, and although he was not audible in the recording he was to be seen shaping almost every phrase of it with his lips as he led his ensemble through the national melodies that are incorporated in it, including "The Star-Spangled Banner," which he added at the end.

This was a great performance, whatever one may think of the music, and it may well be that this documentary film—which I understand has already been shown repeatedly abroad—will have an enduring place as an illustration of a great conductor's way of making an orchestra play superbly, even when the music it has to perform is something less than the best.

Lotte Jacobi

Pauline Koner in "City Song"

Hope for Tomorrow

By Margaret Lloyd

I speak of new cities and new people.
I tell you the past is a bucket of ashes.
I tell you yesterday is a wind gone down,
a sun dropped in the west.
I tell you there is nothing in the world
only an ocean of tomorrows,
a sky of tomorrows.
—From Carl Sandburg's "Prairie."

New York

"That was the theme of my program," Pauline Koner said; "there is hope for tomorrow."

She had spoken these lines with ardor and conviction during the progress of one of her dances, "Song of the Prairie," in a solo recital at the Central High School of Needle Trades the night before.

And now, in her pleasant apartment overlooking Riverside Drive, we were discussing the program and the background that went into the making of it, her conductor husband, Fritz Mahler (a second cousin of Gustav Mahler), standing by.

* * *

Miss Koner, dark, attractive, and smaller offstage than on, knows how to present a solo program. For one thing, she knows how to dress for it. Her costumes are striking, individual. They suit her and her subject. Each composition, phrased in that combination of plastic movement and ballet technique which is now a part of the common currency, comes through crisp and clear. It has none of the broken rhythms and sharp accents of modern dance, nor its penetration into things beyond full grasp. Miss Koner's was a comfortable recital, one you could sit back and enjoy.

But there was serious thought in it, awareness of the times, concern—and hope. "Song of the Prairie" came in a triptych, "Mothers of Men"—(a) "Lullaby to the Son of a Hero" (a Russian woman dreams of the future for her young); (b) "Out of This Sorrow" (the glowing embers of Spain's red memories will yet burst into flame); and (c) "Song of the Prairie," its motto from Sandburg, "I am the prairie, mother of men, waiting." Both the latter items were new.

* * *

"Did you like my 'In Memoriam'?" she asked. This dance, in a flowing white robe with touches of red and gold, "For the unsung heroes who loved life so much they were willing to die for it," was also new.

I told her how I felt about the present cataclysm, that it is too overwhelming to put into dance, or any other art form, yet. And asked her why she wore gold slippers instead of white.

"Well," she said, "it's a memorial figure, sculptural, and as such figures often have gold wreaths on the head, I put gold on the feet—I wouldn't want to make it an exact copy of a statue of course. To me there is an epic quality in this touch of gold. I realize, too, that you cannot equal the intensity of the times in a dance. I just wanted to make a note of it, so to speak, to pay a tribute to the men who have fallen."

There was a sympathetic "Portrait of a Child in Occupied Europe," and among the lighter pieces, Gershwin's "It Ain't Necessarily So," smartly done in topper and tails, which Miss Koner later danced at the Roxy Theater this summer.

The program had ended with two ballet satires, one "on the obvious lack of connection between the story and the choreography of the old conventional ballets," the other a pas de deux (Miss Koner playing both partners) "on the manner in which a surrealist painter might picture a duet from a classical ballet."

The rainbow tutu lay across the back of a big library chair. It was finely wrought, the multi-colored bands of tarleton carefully put together.

"I got the idea from Cocteau's surrealist film, 'Sang d'un Poète.'" The little dancer's dark eyes grew animated with description. "You remember the weird effect of disjointed arms and legs, the shadowy, inverted figures? Well, by using my arms as if they were legs, toe-shoes and all, I represent the ballerina dancing on the ceiling. It may be nonsense, but it's fun, and balletomanes relish it."

Miss Koner began to improvise dances almost as soon as she began to walk. When she was old enough, she studied ballet with Michel Fokine, and later Oriental forms with Michio Ito, and Spanish dance with José Fernandez and Angel Cansino.

In 1934 she was invited to make a concert tour of Russia, where, in Leningrad, she gave special performances at the old Imperial Ballet School.

"The stage is slanted," she said, "so that the feet are never lost to the spectator. I had to hold myself back to keep from running down the full length of it, at first, having always worked on a level stage. But it is all right for the dancers who train there because all the studios have tilted floors, so the balance is adjusted for the graded stage while they train."

The Russians like any kind of dancing so long as it is ballet, as is well known. They view the slightest modern tendency as so much calisthenics. So when Miss Koner taught a seminar in plastic movement in Leningrad, it was at the Institute of Physical Culture. But she also staged a ballet with a company of 60 in front of what was formerly the Czar's Winter Palace, and in Moscow gave a private performance for the Theater Club.

"To be accepted, a new artist always has to give a 'closed' performance for theater people," she said.

She toured the country, from Archangel to Tiflis, went to Palestine and other parts of the Near East, all the time learning some of the languages and other arts as well as the ethnic dance forms. This diversity of background, she believes, gives texture to composition, makes it more meaty, more comprehensive.

"The folk element is re-assimilated, and you present it in a new form. For instance, when I do a dance in the Spanish style, the native color is not lost but presented in a new light, more in relation to the rest of the world."

* * *

An American girl, she feels a certain affiliation with the Spanish and Oriental forms. In her repertory is a Yemenite dance to a Yemenite song, and she has composed dances to Sudanese, Arabian, and Egyptian songs; Negro spirituals, too. All these she adapts to her own expressional needs, rather than attempting to give them the traditional utterance.

"Music is very closely related to the dance," she said, "and so is costume. In designing a costume you sort of feel your way through. It grows on you as you work out the dance. Each dance is the outgrowth of some association of ideas—from a line of poetry, a few bars of music, almost anything may start the creative process—and is approached differently, sometimes changing completely as it develops."

Of a temperament too strong for classical ballet, she has always leaned to dramatic character work.

"As a child I was always inventing little ballets with lots of movement, lots of jumping about. I never composed for toe work. I just danced for the sake of dancing then.

"But as you grow up you become aware of world problems. Today it seems inevitable for a dancer to make some comment on them."

Ormandy in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

As ambassador for musical America, the suavely determined Eugene Ormandy, conducting the Sydney and Melbourne Symphony Orchestras, has attracted thousands of demonstrative music lovers. Apart from his gifts of adroit and colorful direction, Mr. Ormandy has proved generous in his appreciation of local talent, prompt to advise and stimulate, and unperturbed at finding Australian orchestral enterprise still in its infancy.

The wise decision by the Australian Broadcasting Commission to place 30 "key" players, drawn from the various State orchestras, at the disposal of the visiting conductor has prevented the startling inequalities of instrumental standards which marred previous seasons directed by overseas celebrities, and has probably advanced the prospect for a national orchestra, as advocated by the English guest-conductor, Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

* * *

The amplified Melbourne Orchestra, heard in symphonies of Brahms and Franck, was both by potential talent and by technical accomplishment ready for expert guidance. Ormandy's emphasis on clarity of theme, his grouping of instrumental timbres, and, above all, his insistence upon graduated crescendi and decrescendi were suited to the technical needs of his associates. Responding with elasticity and self-discipline to his directing, the players excelled in each of the symphonic performances.

They produced beautifully polished tone in excerpts from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," although the unusually slow tempo adopted in the Lament was open to question as robbing the composer's melody of its vigor.

Not all the soloists who have appeared with Mr. Ormandy have justified their selection; but excellent Mozart playing was contributed from Sydney by the young violinist, Ernest Llewellyn, whose services were lent by the Royal Australian Air Force.

A feature of the Ormandy season has been the fidelity of the interstate broadcasts. Transmission from Sydney to Melbourne is frequently a source of annoyance to fastidious listeners, but whether devoted to Beethoven or Strauss, the Ormandy-directed performances by the Sydney orchestra were admirable in balance and power.

* * *

Apart from the orchestral season, concert halls are crowded in all capital cities. Ability to amplify a phrase and to maintain rhythmical continuity are among the qualities of the art of the English violinist, Thomas Matthews, whose chamber music recitals, given in collaboration with a small orchestra and the harpsichord player, Mancell Kirby, draw crowded audiences in Melbourne, despite the counterattraction of the Ormandy season.

The young South Australian violinist, Lyndall Hendrickson, shows steadily developing talent, and another Adelaide girl, Alison Nelson, has a strong sense of finger technique which promises well for her career as a concert pianist.

Biddy Allen

Paramount will provide part of the backing for "Sing Out, Sweet Land," an American cavalcade with music by Walter Kerr, to be produced this season by the Theater Guild with Alfred Drake in a leading singing role.

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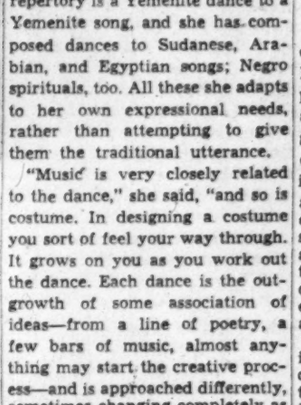

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The Home Forum

The Healing of Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY the only antidote recommended for fear is the development of human courage. Far more profitable would it be for men to seek a solution of this problem in God, who can impart that divine confidence in good which overcomes all fear of evil.

If, instead of yielding to the fear of illness, injury, or impoverishment, we were to turn thought resolutely to the allness and omnipotence of God, we should begin to discern the mesmeric nature of these claims of evil, and we should begin to understand why we need not fear them. We should find that it is not the practice of human bravery so much as the application of the spiritual understanding of Christ's teaching which relieves us of fear's thralldom.

♦ ♦ ♦

This was illustrated to the writer in the case of a young man well known to him who learned much about the true antidote for fear in the First World War. With his comrades he had been subject to bombardment for seventy-two hours. The noise and concussion were terrific, but the young soldier had been fortified by some understanding of the Christ, Truth, that destroys fear. He carried in his breast pocket a copy of "Unity of Good" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. On page 20 he read these three statements, refuting the argument that evil is real: "*First:* God never made evil. *Second:* He knows it not. *Third:* We therefore need not fear it." Holding thought to these truths, he was brought unharmed through this and other dangerous experiences.

The dread of a so-called evil power purporting to be more powerful than God and to be always at work to harm us, is cast out by the understanding that if God, the only creator, did not create evil, it remains unmade, untrue, nonexistent, and powerless. In Christian Science we learn that God is Love, all-wise, ever present, and all-powerful; that Love is omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent. Thus Love, God, is All.

The Scriptures bear constant testimony to the fact that evil is unreal. Christ Jesus, in speaking of the devil, proclaimed that he "abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him . . . for he is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44). The unity of Bible teaching is such that not only is healing promised for the lesser fears which beset us hourly, but instances are frequently given of the efficacy of the Christ-method in the healing of sickness, sin, poverty, and even the raising of the dead. Were these phases of evil real in the true sense of the word, they never could be changed, for reality is unchangeable and partakes of the nature of God, who is perfect and eternal. Is it not obvious that only the perfect can be eternal, while only that which is eternal can be perfect? Thus, all that expresses God is real and cannot be changed or altered. But experience shows that every discordant condition can be and is being healed through the understanding of man's true being as God's image and likeness.

♦ ♦ ♦

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 472): "All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal. That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made. Therefore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise. They are not true, because they are not of God." Thus the healing of a man's fear takes place as he rises in the intelligence of spiritual discernment to recognize that the things he so frequently dreads are included in the category of mortal mind falsities. Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, said (Luke 10:19), "Nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Is it not illogical to suppose that our heavenly Father, after seeing everything that He had made to be "very good" (Genesis 1:31), created among those "very good" things a means of keeping His children in a condition of unceasing torment? Surely, such a theory of creation is an utter misconception of God, and a travesty upon His nature as Love. To admit also that He may not have deliberately sent fear, but permits it, is to look upon Him as conscious of evil in all its forms. Such an admission is utterly contrary to the vision of the prophet when he wrote (Habakkuk 1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 140), "The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Icelandic]

Only the Mountains Now

Only the mountains hold to winter now.
The lowland valleys ripen in the heat
Or drowse in leaf-green shade beneath the bough
That quiet breezes sway; the nights are sweet
With gathered incense of the day; the plow
Has stirred the earth to fruitfulness; the beat
Of bird-wing bends the slender stalks that bow
With weight of bloom, where song and sunshine meet.

This languor is unknown upon the height—
Where snow still huddles by the northward rock,
The crisp of ice is on the pool at night,
And tree and stone stand braced to meet the shock
Of storm. High up above our summer day
Winter and cold still hold their narrowed sway.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRASSE, IN SOUTHERN FRANCE: *An Etching by Redmond S. Wright*

IN THE SEMI-TROPICAL maritime hills of the French Riviera and a few miles above lovely Cannes, lies Grasse, the gracious. Redmond S. Wright, the gifted Chicago etcher, who spent many years working in Paris and along the *Côte d'Azur*, has caught distinctly the feeling of the somewhat Italianesque town.

The artist has first conveyed accurately the composite picture formed by Grasse, of which the silhouette against almost perennial indigo skies is of unusual delicacy and sensitiveness. Then, though this is difficult in black and white, Mr. Wright has hinted at the richness of color and mellow setting of the town whose origins run back to times when the Phoenicians plied their primitive trade and settled in colonies along the French Riviera. The old houses of Grasse, topped with red-tiled roofs, its winding streets and avenues lined with great plane and other trees—all are visualized in this etching.

Grasse is unique, because you are aware of its fragrance several miles before you reach it either by the small train that puffs up from Cannes or the *Chemin de fer du Midi* from Nice. For, in addition to its natural pleasant odor from plants, trees, and shrubs, there are others far more pungent —Grasse being the site of an industry rare in the world, the manufacture of essences from the flowers that grow so spontaneously all along the French Mediterranean *littoral*.

The Touring Club Had Seen Fit to Place a Bench

THE TRUE NATURE-LOVER will probably be of my opinion that, speed being a distinct disadvantage, the ideal means of travel for pleasure is afoot; next, journeyings on horseback; while motor travel brings up an ignominious rear. For the present we are voyagers afoot. How my memories crowd for recognition: memories of wild beaches where spume and star-fish spangle the wet sand, while wind-blown pines dip from dunes all but into the sea; memories of October days when maple-leaves hang gold and red as apples, when blackbirds, with undeviating symmetry, assemble in mellow corn-fields; memories of tingling fingers and frost-bitten cheeks, when I venture forth after the ice-storm while around me every branch and every twig glitter like diamonds and bent junipers groan beneath the weight of snow; walks in springtime when in fields and forests the birds are mating and the blossoming hedges throb with melody. When every season, every month has its associations, how doubly hard for travelers who have wandered far to choose, to narrow favorites even to a score. Among my own experiences, however, a few walks stand preeminent: that day I first looked from the heights upon the Cirque de Gavarnie; that time I trod upon the Glacier des Bossons; that afternoon I tramped to the foot of the glacier of the Meije.

There is an exhilaration to be had upon these mountain trudges that cannot be obtained elsewhere. The very air is rarefied, the sky more near, the earth rings forth its jubilance in a myriad blossom forms. Upon a perfect day in June, with naught to mar the harmony, man, mountain, forest, field, and sky are welded into one glorious symphony.

On such a day in June we set forth toward the Meije. Threading our way through a purple bloom of rosy vetch and deep-blue campanulas, we attained the path cut into the mountainside, the path above and below which naught but shale prevails. We turned the bend. No longer could we look down upon the red-striped parasols of the hotel. Terrace and village alike were lost to us. To compensate, we had come upon a nearer vision of the Meije, its glaciers glistening with fresh-fallen snow. In the foreground, phalanxes of pointed larches lifted mighty lances—the regal mountain's body-guard. At this point of vantage, overlooking the torrent which roars down the ravine, at this point so truly Alpine with its grandiose glaciers, its larches, and its exuberant flora—here, with mistaken zeal, the Touring Club has seen fit to place a bench. . . .

Does any one, I wonder, stalwart enough to mount so high,—whether by mule or by shank's mare,—really like to find this inharmonious bench?

After the larches were left behind, the path dwindled to a rocky zigzag between cliffs overgrown with mountain avena. Cutting across the slippery sod, ever upon the verge of the abyss, we came at last to the upper pastures—as yet, this year, unvisited by cattle. Here, beside a herdsman's deserted hut, we rested, drinking from the ice-cold spring, reveling in the lush meadows fragrant with narcissus. Refreshed, we struggled upward over the *clapier* (scattered stones known so impressively as "chaos" in the Pyrenees) until we reached the rock-besprinkled base of the glacier from which the torrent springs. It is true that we had seen this glacier from La Grave, had familiarized ourselves with its seracs by means of the telescope at the hotel; but here around us other glaciers came to view; one, an overhanging ice wall, towered ominously above the cliff. From time to time loosened rocks thundered from on high. Clouds played about the jagged crags, enhancing, not concealing, the magnitude of the peak. . . .

It was late indeed when, triumphantly, we returned to the familiar landmark, the bench of the Touring Club. As the sun neared the western horizon, the neighboring forest lay in shadow, while here and there the tips of pointed larches outlined against the glacier's snow caught the light and shone like crusaders' spears. Long shadows were thrown upon the ice by the rocky needles. The silence was unbroken until from far below came the sound of distant cow-bells. . . . Night was overtaking us. The bell of La Grave church had, after the fashion of Hautes-Alpes, twice sounded the hour,—seven bells and seven bells again,—and, as we drew nearer, eight bells and once more eight. To hurry was no easy matter when, like a mighty genie, the Meije loomed behind us . . . a foreboding presence which the increasing darkness might cover but the consciousness of whose omnipresence it might not dispel.—From "Cloud-lands of France," by AMY OAKLEY. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Lækning óttans

Þýðing á ensku greininni um Kristileg Vísindi á þessari blaðsíðu

OFT og tíðum er ekki annað gagnlyf ráðlagt við ótta en þroskun mannlegrar hugprýði. En slíkt ábatasamara væri það fyrir mennina að leita úrlausnar á þessu vandamáli hjá Guði, er veitt getur hið guðdómlega traust á því góða, sem sigrar allan ótta við hið illa.

Ef vjer, í stað þess að láta undan hræðslunni við veikindi, slys og fátækt, snerum oss með fastráðnum huga að alleik og almætti Guðs, mundum vjer byrja að gjöra oss grein fyrir hinu dáleiðandi eðli þessara staðhæfinga hins illa. Þá mundum vjer byrja að skilja hvers vegna vjer þurfum ekki að óttast þær. Vjer mundum finna, að það er ekki svo mjög framkvæmd mannlegra hreystiverka, sem leysir oss úr viðjum óttans, heldur hagnýting andlegs skilnings á kenningum Krists.

♦ ♦ ♦

Þetta varð höfundinum ljóst hvað snerti ungan mann, er honum var vel kunnugur, og sem hafði lært margt í fyrri heimsstyrjöldinni um hið sanna gagnlyf við óttanum. Hann hafði, ásamt fjelögum sínum, orðið að þola stórskotahríð í sjötíu og tvær stundir. Hávaðinn og hristingurinn var ógurlegur, en ungi hermaðurinn hafði verið styrktur af nokkrum skilningi á Kristi, Sannleikanum, sem eyðir óttanum. Í brjóstvasa sínum geymdi hann eintak af *Eining hins góða* (Unity of Good), eftir Mary Baker Eddy, Uppgötvanda og Stofnanda Kristilegra Vísinda. Á blaðsíðu 20 las hann þessar þrjár yfirlýsingar, sem hrekja þá röksemd, að hið illa sje raunverulegt: "*Sú fyrsta:* Guð skapaði ekki hið illa. *Önnur:* Hann þekkir það ekki. *Þriðja:* Vjer þurfum því ekki að hræðast það." Með því að halda huganum við þennan sannleika komst hann óskaddaður í gegnum þessa og aðrar eldraunir.

Óttanum við hin svo nefndu myrkravöld—sem haldin eru voldugri Guði og ávalt til staðins til þess að gjöra oss mein—hrindum vjer frá oss með skilningnum á því, að ef Guð, skaparinn eini, skapaði ekki hið illa, heldur það áfram að vera óskapað, ósatt, ekki til og vanmáttugt. Í Kristilegum Vísindum er oss kennt, að Guð sje Kærleikur, alvís, ávalt nærstaddur og alvoldugur; að Kærleikurinn sje alvitur, alstaðarnálægur og almáttugur. Þannig er Kærleikurinn, Guð, Allt.

Ritningarnar bera stöðugt vitni um þá staðreynd, að hið illa sje óraunverulegt. Kristur Jesús gjörði það kunnugt hvað djöfulinn snerti, að hann "stendur ekki í sannleikanum, því sannleiki er ekki í honum . . . því hann er lygari og faðir lygarans" (Jóhannes 8:44). Einingin í kenningum Biblíunnar er slík, að ekki aðeins er lækningu heitið við minniháttar ugg, sem sækir að oss á hverri stundu, heldur eru tíðum dæmi gefin um áhrif aðferðar Krists að lækna sjúkleika, synd og fátækt, og jafnvel að vekja upp dauða. Væru þessar myndir hins illa raunverulegar í orðsins sönnu merkingu, yrði aldrei hægt að breyta þeim, því veruleikinn er óumbreytanlegur og hluttakandi í eðli Guðs, sem er alfullkominn og eilífur. Er það því ekki augljóst, að einungis hið fullkomna getur verið eilíft, þar sem að eins hið eilífa getur verið fullkomið? Þannig er alt það, sem obinberar Guð, raunverulegt, og því verður ekki breytt nje haggað. En reynslan sýnir, að alskonar ósamræmisástand getur orðið, og er, læknað með skilningnum á hinni sönnu tilveru mannsins, myndar og líkingar Guðs.

♦ ♦ ♦

Í *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* kemst frú Eddy svo að orði (bls. 472): "Allur raunveruleiki er í Guði og sköpunarverki Hans, sem er samræmt og eilíft. Það sem hann skapar er gott, og Hann gjörir alt, sem til verður. Fyrir því er hinn eini raunveruleiki syndar, sjúkdóms og dauða sú hræðilega staðreynd, að sökum mannlegra falsskoðana virðist það óraunverulega raunverulegt, þar til Guð sviftir af því grímunni. Það er ekki satt, því það er ekki af Guði." Þannig læknast maðurinn af óttanum um leið og skynsemd hans og andleg dómgreind aukast svo að hann kannast við, að það, sem tíðum hræddi hann, reiknast til blekkinga dauðlegs hugar. Kristur Jesús, Vegvísandinn, sagði (Lúkas 10:19): "Ekkert skal yður minsta mein gjöra."

Er það ekki gagnstætt rjettri hugsun að gjöra ráð fyrir því, að Himnafaðirinn, eftir að Hann sá, að alt, sem Hann hafði gjört, var "harla gott" (Fyrsta bók Móse 1:31), hefði skapað nokkuð það meðal þessara "harla góðu" hluta, sem hjeldi börnum Hans í óaflátanlegu kvalaástandi? Vissulega er slík kenning um sköpunina algjör misskilningur á Guði, afbökun á eðli guðlegs Kærleika. Að viðurkenna einnig það, að Hann hafi ef til vill ekki sent óttann að yfirlögðu ráði, en láti slíkt þó viðgangast, er að hugsa sjer Hann meðvitandi hins illa í öllum þess myndum. Slík hugmynd er algjörlega gagnstæð vitrun spámannsins, sem ritaði (Habakúk 1:13), "Augu þín eru of hrein til þess að líta hið illa og þú getur ekki hotft á rangsleitni." Frú Eddy segir (*Science and Health*, bls. 140), "Guð Kristilegra Vísinda er alumlykjandi, eilífur, guðlegur Kærleikur, sem er óumbreytanlegur og veldur engu illu, engum sjúkdómi eða dauða."

Part and Parcel of Feudalism

THE TROUBADOUR, though his own birth might be lowly, wrote for the aristocrat, and was himself a part of the complex hierarchy of the aristocratic world. Naturally, he must please his lady. Naturally, he must attach himself to a noble patron. . . . And naturally, as in all wealthy and aristocratic societies, the troubadour lived in accordance with an etiquette always complicated and in varying degrees severe. The South of France, from Poitou to the Mediterranean, was, as we have seen, rich and *relatively* peaceful. Its feudalism was firmly established and its people loved beauty and had begun to love amenities, and even preciosities, in life; of this civilization the troubadours were an intrinsic part. And when the Albigensian crusade brought an end to their "gay and courtly" pursuits and preoccupations, it was not wholly because life had become ruder and less peaceful, but because, in the wake of that devastation, it had also become poor.

But they had left their mark upon the world's literature. Their influence spread, at once, far beyond the borders of France, and went dancing its formal minuet down the centuries. . . . Before the age of the troubadours came to an end, the poets and their works were considered worth writing about. A collection of biographers of the thirteenth century has preserved the facts—and with these, it is said, a good deal of theatrical fiction—of their lives. We have records of about four hundred of them who were famous in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.—From "The Other Château Country; the Feudal Land of the Dordogne," by KATHERINE WOODS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Until Now in August

HAVE YOU MADE the acquaintance of the myriad miracles that grow on the grassy sides of a public road? If you have the pleasant duty of waiting each day for the postman to stop at your rural mailbox, that is an excellent time to watch the succession of small marvels that we call wild flowers or weeds. Even while waiting for the commuters' train to the city, your eye can catch a glimpse of beauty on the banks of the railroad right-of-way.

Here in the country we watch wave on wave of color take possession as the season rolls on, until now in August all the earth shouts: "Summer is here; it will soon be gone—bloom under the sun while you may!"

♦ ♦ ♦

The larger, showy flowers — Black-eyed Susans, Queen Anne's Lace, Turk's-cap Lilies, Thistles and Goldenrod—force themselves upon your attention; but have you bent closer to the ground to find the smaller flowers? Even their names are intriguing: Boneset, Shinleaf, Liverwort, Heal-all and Everlasting. The last plant can be gathered and dried for a winter bouquet, which explains its name; but which of our ancestors named the others? And then there is Loosestrife, a pretty plant with small rosy purple blooms; what early use first gave it its name?

Cowbane (a variety of wild parsnip) is self-explanatory, since "bane" is an old Anglo-Saxon word for "murderer"; while Indian Paint-brush looks as if it had been dipped into orange-colored paint. Larger Skullcap (a small flower, in spite of its name) probably suggested that headgear to someone, and Turtlehead—a kind of white snapdragon—is appropriately named. But who named Pennywort and Rattlesnake Plantain? And what connection has Hawkweed with hawks, or Chickenweed with chickens?

When you are journeying, you can expect to find certain flowers in dry, open, sunny places—such as Indian Paint-brush, Spiderwort and Fireweed (so called because it is first to bloom again after a tract has been burned over in a forest fire), as well as the ubiquitous Black-eyed Susans, wild Bergamot, Puccoon and wood- and Turk's-cap Lilies. Others, like the ghostly Indian pipe, Arrowhead or the delicate purple-fringed Orchis, prefer swampy ground where their roots are always moist.

♦ ♦ ♦

Three things you can do to deepen your enjoyment of wild flowers: if you ever had a paint-brush or a drawing pencil in your hand, try making a sketch-book of all you can find in a certain locality for an entire season. You will be surprised at the number of sketches you will have. Or, invite a hobby of transplanting them to a corner of your own garden, making sure that those which like full- or half-shade will have it. Give them a little cultivation and keep them picked clean of the faded flowers; you can double the time of their season of bloom, and almost double their size. Wild roses and Harebells are especially grateful for added care. And, perhaps first instead of last, buy a good handbook of wild flowers (there are many), pick one spray as you walk along—except those protected by state law—and identify it when you get home. It is useless to pluck huge bouquets, for wild flowers wilt fast and cannot be revived; so your "collecting" must be done with pencil and paint, in your own garden or in memory.

LAURA HELEN COUPLAND

Furlough

First autumn meadows have a smell of starlight.
The grass is weighed beneath the dew as if
we had been here with early dewfall, pressing
our elbows into earth, the weeds to hollows.

Cool and far is the sloping smell of grasses,
near and warm lifts the reek of meadow-roots;
this crumbling elm-trunk in the cricket midnight
tilts up a planet one day off from storm.

Throat-deep in sorrel and in tangled vetch,
we watch the stars swing over, fade, grow bright,
and clasp each other's hands against the worlds
and murmur that the Swan is going down.

FRANCES FROST

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Is the Comintern Really Defunct?—Allied Unity Can Keep It Shelved

Turkish-Allied Relations Obscured by Censorship

Clear picture of Turkish war and postwar policies difficult to obtain—Several steps taken short of war on side of Allies—Russia interested vitally in question of control of Dardanelles.

By Dr. Kurd Albu

Former Legal Counsellor to the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey has broken off relations with Germany, but so far it has given no indication whether it intends to enter the war or to stay on the fence as a benevolent non-belligerent.

With Turkish public opinion and press being controlled by a semi-authoritarian government and a strict censorship curtailing all private reports, it is difficult to get a clear picture of the aims of Turkish war and postwar policies. An analysis of the Turkish position can therefore only be based on absolutely trustworthy advices.

So far, Turkey has taken several steps short of war—break of diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany, liquidation of all German enterprises, among them the big branches of the "Deutsche Bank and Orientbank" in Istanbul and the expulsion of German nationals from Turkish soil.

Under the supervision of the Swiss Government, a special office in Adrianople has taken over the task of carrying through the repatriation of German residents in Turkey and of the few Turks still living in Germany. Only 25 German professors and specialists—most of them German and Austrian Jews, called to Turkey after 1933 and lecturing at the Universities of Istanbul and Ankara—have been allowed to continue their work.

Two Major Obstacles

The granting of air bases to the Allies and the opening of the Straits for their warships has not yet been taken. Although German propaganda, which was filling certain Turkish pockets with more than a million dollars every year, has now been shut off and the dangerous Pan-Turanian movement, fostered by the former Ambassador Franz von Papen and his clique, has been crushed, there still remain two important obstacles hampering Turkish statesmen in making their final decision: the political and economic situation inside Turkey.

In Turkey's one-party system the People's Party practically determines the course of Turkish policy. All Cabinet members and nearly all Deputies are party members. Important decisions of the Government are taken after previous consultation of the Party's Council. Although Turkey is a Republic, the direction of Turkish policy is scarcely influenced by the people.

The important question of the Straits has to be settled or has perhaps already been settled in negotiations with the Allies, especially Russia. The Soviet press, up to recently very critical of Turkey's small sacrifices for the Allied cause, emphasizes that in the future, Russian seclusion from the free outlet to the Mediterranean in case of war would be unjust and that certain clauses of the Montreux Treaty of 1936 on the Straits require some changes.

Share in Straits Control

It cannot be determined how far such demands will be supported by the British Government and whether the British abandon their traditional policy of keeping Russian warships out of the Mediterranean. Anyway it is probable that in the postwar world Russia will get its share in the control and defense of the Straits.

Furthermore, the intellectual and economic ties between Turkey and Germany may slow up the transition from Turkey's former friendly relations to an open outbreak of hostilities.

It cannot be denied that Germany before and after Hitler's rise to power was highly esteemed in Turkish political and economic circles, working closely with Germany. The former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Numan Menemencoglu, became evidently influenced by his friendly attitude toward Germany since the time when he concluded all German-Turkish trade pacts in Berlin.

Turkish students attending German universities spread Nazi ideology among their fellow students and tried, together with reactionary-minded and extremely nationalistic professors of Istanbul University, to get followers for the dissemination of such doctrines on Turkish soil.

At the same time, numerous commercial Turkish circles profited considerably by the trade with Nazi Germany, backed by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's brother-in-law, Herr Jenke, former commercial counselor of the German Embassy, with Germany paying prices for chrome and other war materials up to 400 per cent of the world market price.

Although since 1940 the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation was gradually taking over the Turko-German trade, the consequences of the former close cooperation will not disappear at once.

Rise In Note Circulation

There is, moreover, a dangerous increase of Turkish note circulation, from approximately $180,000,000 in 1939 to more than $620,000,000 in 1943.

Allied experts however, have denied the existence of such a danger since the Turkish currency is covered by 143 tons of gold, 51½ tons of it acquired by means of the Anglo-Turkish Alliance Pact of October, 1939.

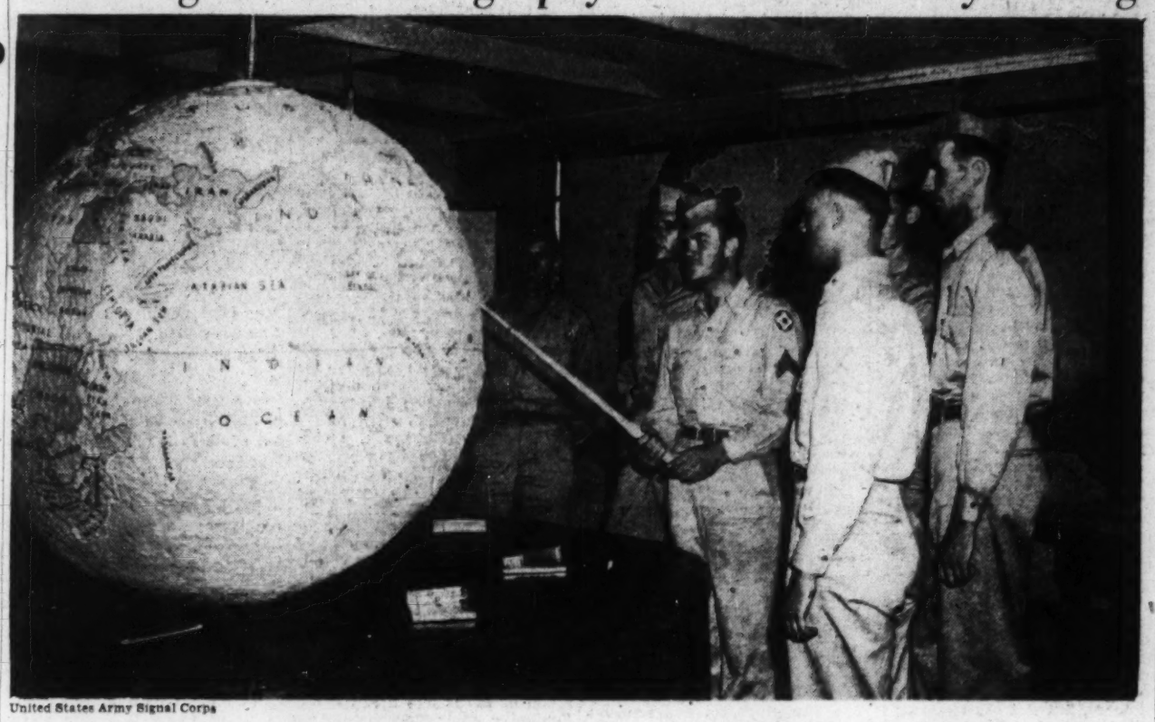
But there is no doubt that Turkey, being a poor country, will not be able to cover its war expenditure without sufficient Allied support. New taxes or other methods, patterned on the prototype of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's devices, cannot be considered a remedy to curb the already existing inflation in the larger cities.

Furthermore, Turkey before its entrance into the war has to make such a decision popular among the great masses.

If Bulgaria were to leave the Axis bandwagon following the Romanian example, Turkey's military help would be limited to the ousting of German forces from the Greek islands in co-operation with Allied and Yugoslav forces coming from the east. A clash between the Bulgarians and the Turks now seems improbable with the Bulgarian Government making continuous peace feelers in Ankara and assuring the Turks of peaceful intentions.

Dispatches from London and Ankara regarding the resumption of shipping of civilian and Lend-Lease material to Turkey indicate that the Allies have not abandoned the hope of full Turkish military co-operation, should it ever become desirable from the Allied point of view.

Knowledge of World Geography Grows Under Army Tutelage



United States Army Signal Corps

Special Training Unit Banishes Illiteracy and Valuable Manpower Is Salvaged

A soldier instructor of the Fort Jackson, S. C., Special Training Unit points, as trainees look on, to the battle areas in the Pacific where United States fighting men are grappling with the Japanese enemy. The huge world atlas pictured is homemade from scrap paper by a special process, and painted in bright colors. It's all part of the orientation education program of the Special Training Unit for the benefit of soldiers who were taken into the Army as illiterates and are being taught the essentials of academic and military subjects, so that they may be assigned to combat units to train to fight enemies of the United States.

Mexican Air Progress Hits Rapid Stride

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Commercial aviation has been taking such rapid seven-league-boot steps in Mexico that this country is now ahead of all others in Latin America in progress achieved in the field of air transportation.

American Airlines have opened air service to the Capital and Braniff now crosses the border to Neuvo Laredo. Pan American Airways, formerly the only international air route into Mexico, has expanded rapidly and amply the facilities, routes, and airports throughout the Republic. Many areas which are without rail or highway connections with the rest of the Republic can now be reached by air. Domestic lines have also expanded, so that Mexico is now covered with a network of air communication routes which are of equal importance to the tourist and the businessman.

Pan American, through its Mexican affiliate, Cia Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA) has constructed several landing fields of major size and importance, designed and equipped to serve as bases for patrol of the vital Gulf and Pacific coastal areas, as well as ports for their commercial transports.

Arduous and Dramatic Work

The work of constructing these bases has been arduous and dramatic, as most have been located in regions of difficult terrain, in jungle areas of hot climates, where working conditions were far from ideal.

The two newest airports of Pan American Airways, recently completed, are near the towns of Carmen and Chetumal, once the favorite raiding grounds of pirates "Pegleg" William Park and Diego el Mulato. These pirates who three centuries ago pillaged the Campeche and Quintina Roo coasts of Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula would be amazed should they return today to their old hideouts, to see that where they once buried their loot now stand these two new and modern airports.

If some gigantic steam shovel had gouged out a wide space in the jungle and left instead a modern town, the job would be just what Pan American has just accomplished.

For 18 months, the dense Yucatan jungle was cleared away amid the deafening roar of bulldozers and other heavy machinery which tore down trees, pulled stumps, leveled ground, paved the runways and built homes, and administration buildings. More than 1,600 Mexican laborers, under Pan American's engineers, took part in the tremendous task in which time they accumulated a total of 2,095,200 work hours on each airport.

Are In Isolated Areas

These fields are equal to any airports in the United States and mark another national contribution made by CMA to serve the rich southern and southeastern sections of Mexico. Before the advent of CMA these cities and areas were without direct connection with the rest of Mexico.

The main runways are approximately one mile long and 50 feet wide, completely paved and built to withstand the heaviest landing strains as well as any type of climatic condition.

Parelleling the main runways are other runways where the planes taxi up to the stations after landing. Service runways, somewhat smaller, branch out toward the fueling pits where gasoline tanks with a capacity of 40,000 gallons are buried.

The facilities built to serve these towns make them two veritable modern cities in the middle of the jungle. They both have their own electric power plants, drinking water systems, sewage disposal, telephones and laundries.

Special night-flying facilities installed at both ports include fully lighted runways and powerful rotating beacons. When a plane approaches one of the airports at night, this beacon provides a guiding beam which is visible for the last 50 miles into the port.

The location of the runways at both airports allows an indefinite number of Clippers to land, day or night, one after another without delay or congestion.

European War Area Modeled for G. I.'s

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Jackson, S. C., Aug. 26

G. I.'s learning their three R's here at a Special Training Unit now gaze upon an outdoor orientation exhibit of the European Theater of Operations, which has just been set up in the school, and put their new knowledge to the test.

European countries are formed of gravel, their borders marked off by painted stones. Green grass marks oceans and rivers. Miniature flags fly over proper sectors, and a toy airplane on a wire flies over the battlefields. The road to Berlin is charted, showing the distances from the French, Italian, and Russian fronts.

Havana Without Papers

HAVANA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Havana was without newspapers as printing unions staged a 24-hour strike for increased wages. The printers decided on the walkout because they were not included in the recent pay increase for other workers decreed by President Fulgencio Batista's Government, under which they would have received from 10 to 15 per cent more money.

Posters Join the Drill Field As G. I. Joe Learns Three R's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT JACKSON, S. C.—A Special Training Unit is busily engaged in turning out men for full Army duty who less than a year ago would have been rejected with the label "illiterate" penned to their records. Under the present training program, however, valuable manpower is being salvaged from this uneducated group for training to fight the enemy on the world's battle fronts.

Under the Army's extensive program to garner every able-bodied man available for regular combat service, the S. T. U. is aimed at salvaging thousands of strong, young Americans who are qualified otherwise but somehow failed in earlier life to learn the essential three "R's." The men now are accepted for Army service and spend from 6 to 16 weeks in special classes designed to qualify them for field training in replacement training centers.

Under the command of Maj. Benjamin F. Lanhardt, a regiment of soldiers of the S. T. U. attended classes daily in the elementary subjects of readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic. They spend half of each week day on the drill field or attending lectures and films on military subjects. Specialized training methods are employed by specially-trained teachers in instructing the men in academic and military subjects.

A visual-aid section produces numerous teaching aids such as charts and posters on military courtesy, hygiene, and other pertinent subjects. Pictures to teach the recognition of words such as an attractive picture of a mess hall with m-e-s-s h-a-l-l spelled out below are supplied by artists of the visual-aid department. By no means of less import is the huge atlas recently completed for use in teaching the S. T. U. trainees the geography of the world.

The orientation center at the unit where the soldiers are shown by maps, charts, and other material what is going on in the world is so filled with vital material that it would attract the keenest student on world affairs.

A brilliantly colored atlas 12 feet in circumference and four feet in diameter serving as a geographical guide for the trainees attracts the eye immediately upon entrance to the main room of the center. Of a brilliant blue basic color, the countries of the world are marked by bright contrasting colors. Ingenious artists, soldier and civilian, of the visual-aid section took scrap paper, boiled it down, threw in the proper proportions of plaster of Paris and glue to make the basic material which was then molded over two semicircular forms to dry and later to be welded together to form the globe.

Large maps, colorful and informative, adorn the walls of the orientation room. One of the United States marks the country's major Army posts, another shows the Asiatic theater of operations and still another the European battle areas, with miniature flags and streamers marking the scenes of action. What to do in an emergency in the Army is graphically pictured in illustrative charts, phrased in simple terms. A display of captured enemy equipment stands on a table to remind the soldiers of why they are training to fight. Newspapers, booklets, and pamphlets are provided for the individual reader.

One of the three special training units in the Fourth Service Command, the Fort Jackson unit has turned out several thousand soldiers within the past year who formerly would have been rejected because of illiteracy. They have been assigned to combat outfits over the United States, ready to train for vital places in their country's armed forces.

Dissolution Declaration Is Backed Up by Deeds

Militant 'Internationale' supplanted by more sedate national anthem—Red Army behavior in Romania cited as proof that Soviets do not intend to tamper with existing social and economic order.

Mr. Stevens is writing a series of articles on Soviet Russia, which he has just revisited on a 10-month assignment.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Has the Comintern really been abolished?

A waiting world has sought the final answer to this question ever since the "General Staff of the World Revolution" voted itself out of existence a year ago. But in Moscow the question is officially regarded as settled.

The Comintern's polyglot journal Communist International has ceased publication. The disturbingly militant "Internationale" has been supplanted by a new Soviet national anthem nearly as sedate as "God Save the King."

When the Red Army first crossed the Soviet frontier onto foreign soil in Romania at the end of March, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov relieved much anxiety in various quarters by his promise that the Red Army did not intend to tamper with the Romanian social and economic order.

Proof in Romania

At the beginning of July, a group of foreign correspondents in which I was included was flown to Romania to prove that Mr. Molotov's promise had indeed been kept. We were able to report to our papers that the Red Army had in fact scrupulously refrained from interference in local affairs beyond the minimum control essential to the conduct of the war.

These manifestations are indicative—indicative among other things, perhaps, of Soviet eagerness to convince the foreign public that it does mean what it says, an eagerness that is matched by the good will and desire to be convinced on the part of most allied opinion.

Such proof would be inconclusive were it not backed up by fairly solid evidence of a basic change in the aims as well as the methods of Soviet policy over a period of years. The Communist International, as a world-wide body dedicated to furthering the cause of world Communist revolution, a body to which Communist Parties throughout the world were affiliated and subordinated, including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which holds the state power in Russia, ceased to exist in all but name well before its official demise last year.

There were historic reasons for this, among them the different and unexpected turns of history in the various countries which refused to adhere to any preconceived pattern.

'Popular Front' Slogan

Long before the war, the chief concern of the Russian Communist Party as governing party of the country ceased to be furtherance of world revolution and became preservation and security of the Soviet Union. In its closing years, the Comintern was more and more transformed into an instrument of this policy. The slogan which it passed on to Communist Parties abroad was the "Popular Front" as a means of combating fascism and Nazism—the main enemies of the Soviet Union—and establishing "Popular Front" government which would be friendly to Russia.

The final and most terrible blow to the Comintern was the defection of the German working class, long regarded by Marxist theoreticians as the "most advanced" from the revolutionary standpoint. Yet when the time came, the workers of Germany—former Communists and Socialists in industry and at the front—did the Führer's bidding in the war against the Soviet Union, "the workers' Fatherland."

With the conclusion of the Soviet-Anglo-American alliance even the formal existence of the Comintern became an obstacle to the strengthening of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. It therefore was disbanded in the interests of Allied harmony.

But the disappearance of the Comintern does not mean that Russia now is apathetic to the internal politics of other countries. The Soviet leaders are interested now more than ever in world peace and stability.

Determined to Bar New War

They are determined to prevent a repetition of the present war and therefore are out to forestall the re-establishment in Europe of fascist or semifascist anti-Soviet governments—especially in the countries bordering on or near to Russia.

To this end, they naturally favor and encourage those elements, whether communist or monarchist, who advocate friendly relations with Russia.

Meanwhile the doctrine of world revolution, like many other Marxist tenets continues on the books in the sense that it has never been formally repudiated. To have done so would have involved drastic and frank a revision of fundamentals. The "Internationale" though no longer the national anthem, has not been discarded entirely. It continues to occupy a more obscure but honorable niche as the official anthem of the Communist Party.

It is even conceivable, in theory at any rate, that should friction develop in the Allied camp between the Soviet Union and the western powers, the old slogans and songs will be restored to circulation.

If, however, the present rapprochement and collaboration ripen and improve in the postwar world—as the Russians now hope—the relics of the Comintern will gather dust indefinitely.

Mannerheim Honor by Hitler Dulls Finns' Peace Claims

MOSCOW, Aug. 26—The visit of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the German High Command, to Helsinki and the acceptance by Finnish President Baron Mannerheim of a new high decoration from Hitler is regarded here as proof that Finland's ruling clique is determined, despite everything, to carry on the war on Hitler's side.

It is regarded as a blatant denial of the view eagerly put forward by the Swedish press that recent Government changes in Finland foreshadowed a peace move.

The Russian press remarks that Baron Mannerheim as head of the State was consulted before receiving the decoration as to whether he would accept. It remarks ironically that if recently Joachim von Ribbentrop was able to bring as a present to the Finns a couple of inferior divisions Marshal Keitel could bring only oak leaves for Baron Mannerheim's Iron Cross.

The Russian press adds that a growing number of Finns realize that Finland can now be saved only by the Finnish people rising against the Hitler "flunkeys" running the country.

The announcement of the liberation of Paris by French Forces of the Interior was received with deep joy by the Russian people because Paris has always occupied a warm corner in every Russian heart, whether revolutionary or unrevolutionary, because its reported liberation was hailed as proof of the immense power of the drive of the Allied armies and of admirable co-ordination between the Allied forces and "Partisans."

Roger Garreau, French Minister (his official title is Delegate of the Provisional French Government) held an improvised party for his close friends and other Francophiles.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman was the first official visitor to congratulate M. Garreau.

Houde Returns To Montreal

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 (AP) — Camillien Houde, former Mayor of Montreal, returned to the city four years after his internment for urging citizens not to participate in national registration; and five years after he had welcomed the King and Queen to the metropolis in one of the most brilliant social functions during his eight years as Mayor.

The concourse of Central Station was jammed with spectators, mingling with outgoing passengers to catch a glimpse of the man who had served as Mayor and who, until the recent Quebec elections had remained throughout internment technically the representative of Montreal St. Mary Riding in the Provincial Legislature.

Airport Built Where Pirates Once Hid Loot

Pan American Airways

Jungles Give Way to an International Airport in Mexico

Soldiers now stand guard over the Pan American Airways International airport on the Yucatan Peninsula at Carmen, which was hacked out of the jungles where pirates once hid their treasures.

Planes Double Efficiency By New British Gun Sight

By the British Information Services

LONDON, Aug. 26 — The efficiency of fighter aircraft has been doubled as a result of the introduction of the new British gyro gun sight, which has brought about a revolutionary change in aerial fighting.

Fighter pilots may now open effective fire on their opponents with the speed of each aircraft upward of 400 miles an hour, and at ranges of over 400 yards and angles of deflection which were considered to be impracticable only a few months ago.

The gyro gun sight was conceived and developed at the British Ministry of Aircraft Productions' Experimental Establishment, and it is notable for its simplicity in use, despite the complexity of its construction.

It consists of numerous electrical units supplying information to a sighting head which is immediately in front of the pilot. On the sighting head, there is a glass screen known as the reflector and measuring four and three-quarter by two and one-half inches, on which the pilot sees the enemy aircraft.

The pilot has only two adjustments to make to the sight as he goes into attack. First, by turning a lever, he informs the sight of the type of aircraft he is attacking. Also, by turning a twist grip which is incorporated in the throttle at his left hand, he informs the sight of the range at which he is attacking.

These simple procedures automatically feed the correct electric currents into the sight, whereas in previous sights the aiming graticule, or ring, was fixed.

The graticule on the new sight, which consists of six diamonds arranged in a circle around the central spot, moves on the reflector as a result of his or the enemy's maneuvers, and the graticule also expands or contracts according to the adjustment of the twist grip. On going into attack, the pilot adjusts the diameter of the moving graticule so as to contain exactly the wing span of the enemy aircraft. With his hand on the throttle, as he shortens his range, he drops his wrist to open the graticule, at the same time keeping the center aiming dot on a vital part of his opponent.

In doing this, the pilot knows that the sight is correctly making all the necessary deflection allowances required to register hits, despite the fact that deflection shooting is now taking place at wide angles of attack and at greater range.

Combat results show that the efficiency of our fighter aircraft in respect of kills to combats has been nearly doubled by the introduction of this sight, and it may, therefore, be said that British fighters are now destroying nearly twice the number of Luftwaffe aircraft they were destroying six months ago.

Less Convention Travel Urged by U. S. Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—Despite a steadily mounting tide of convention cancellations, further abandonment of nonwar connected meetings is essential in the interests of wartime transportation conservation, the Office of Transportation said Aug. 25.

Passenger travel by rail and bus—troop movements, furlough travel, and vital war production transportation—continues to establish all-time records, the ODT reported.

In a letter to organization executives, it was pointed out that necessity for a further curtailment of convention travel has been emphasized by the invasion of western Europe and the resultant increased demands upon the transportation facilities of the country.

The letter explains that convention travel blankets the transportation and hotel facilities of the convention city, thereby seriously impeding the essential military and commercial traveler.

De Gaulle Entry Into Paris Adds Stature to Committee

Continued from Page 1

French government established in the former capital will greatly increase in prestige. It is an old saying that whoever holds Paris holds France.

The authority of the Pétain regime always was impeded by its incapacity to obtain the freeing of Paris from the Germans and the return of the central government to the capital.

Paris is the very heart of France from the administrative, political, and economic point of view. With the Provisional Government returned to Paris, the Free French will find it much easier to extend and to fortify their influence in the northern and eastern regions of the country which are still in German hands. These regions include the vital industrial centers of the country.

Attitude of Parisians

The de Gauulist French also may feel some apprehensions as to the eventual attitude of the Parisians should the ouster of the Germans be followed by a long period of transition.

The organized forces of the Paris Underground, which are said to number 50,000 armed men, have continuously been in close contact with the Free French Headquarters and General Koenig. But the Paris sections of the French Forces of the Interior have been joined by hundreds of thousands of other citizens of the capital who apparently are not under direct control of the de Gaulle headquarters. Information from inside Paris reports the existence of several citizen committees which may or may not be supervised by the Supreme Council of the French Resistance.

It is not likely that most of these haphazardly established organizations have any specific political color, but in order to avoid confusion and overlapping of authorities, it is necessary that as soon as possible, a generally recognized French administration be established in the Capital.

Reorganization Job

General de Gaulle will have to reorganize the Municipal Council of Paris and the General Council of the Seine Department and nominate new mayors for the 20 sections of the city. Since its revolt in 1871, Paris has had no lord mayor, but is administered by the City Council under the supervision of a prefect, appointed by the government.

This complex administration will have to be completely reshuffled if the feeding of the starving city is to be organized.

A new Paris prefect already has been appointed by General de Gaulle and has made a radio address to the fighting Parisians.

However, one section of the Paris population may prepare unpleasant surprises for the French administration. The French Communists have sent representatives to the Algiers Provisional Government, but it looks today as if not all Communist groups are willing to accept the authority of the Algiers body.

Some days ago, the prominent French Communist leader Maurice Thorez, former Deputy of the Seine Department, radiocast from Moscow an appeal to the French people.

He praised the military successes of the Allied and French troops in France but mentioned neither General de Gaulle, General Koenig, nor the Algiers Provisional Government.

M. Thorez and some other Communist leaders had gone to Moscow during the war and M. Thorez had even become a deserter from the French Army. It was for this reason that the Algiers Government had rejected the request of M. Thorez and of his friends to return to North Africa and eventually to France.

In view of the fact that the Moscow French Communists have many followers, among the industrial workers of the "Red Belt" (the communist suburbs) of Paris, the rapid establishment of a strong French authority in Paris may prevent trouble from breaking out during the transition period.

The agreement concluded between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Koenig regarding the civil administration in liberated France will greatly facilitate a smooth transfer of authority in Paris. There will be no opposition against a French administration which not only has the support of the majority of the French, but which also is backed by the Supreme Commander of the Allied military forces.

London Gets Respite From Robot Bombing

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 26

London and the southern counties enjoyed more than 24 hours of relief from flying-bomb attacks without a single alert in the London area last night.

For the first time in more than two months, the Home Security communiqué announced "up to 7 a. m., there has been nothing to report."

Fish Withdraws Suit Filed Against Cutler

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (AP)—Withdrawal of a $250,000 libel suit against Robert F. Cutler of Suffern, N. Y., former executive secretary of the Good Government Committee of the 29th Congressional District, was announced by Representative Hamilton Fish., Jr., (R) of New York last night.

Mr. Fish said he withdrew the suit because of a statement by Mr. Cutler that the latter had not sanctioned a political advertisement containing the purported libel.

During the recent primary campaign Mr. Fish threatened a similar suit against Maxwell Anderson, playwright and Chairman of the Committee to Defeat Fish, but said it never was filed.

Exeter Sessions End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H., Aug. 26—Boys from 22 states headed for their homes today at the conclusion of their studies in the 26th summer session of Phillips Exeter Academy here. During exercises held yesterday in the Academy Chapel four of the 138 students enrolled in the session were awarded diplomas. E. S. Dells Kerr, dean, and Myron R. Williams, acting director of the session, conducted the exercises.

De Gaulle Cites French Rights At Peace Table

Continued from Page 1

has rights which she will know how to make heard.

"She has the right to security.

"She has the right to insist that she never again be invaded by the enemy who so often has invaded her.

"She has the right to be in the first line among the great nations who are going to organize the peace and life of the world.

"She has the right to make herself heard in all four corners of the world.

"Great World Power"

"France is a great world power—she knows it and she will act so that others may also know it, because this is of supreme interest, that is the interest of humanity.

"Men and women, we are here in a Paris which stood erect and rose in order to free herself—a Pais oppessed, downtrodden and martyred, but still Paris.

"Paris is free now—freed by the hands of Frenchmen—the Capital of Fighting France, of France the great eternal.

"It is not enough that with the aid of our dear and splendid Allies we should drive the enemy from our soil. After what happened to France, we will not rest or be satisfied until we enter—as is only right—upon the enemy's own soil as conquerors.

"We are going to fight on to the last day—to a day of total and complete victory."

Ban on Exports To Turkey Ended

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The United States has removed export bans on Turkey and is facilitating the shipment of civilian goods on a cash basis to the neutral countries which broke relations with Germany two years ago.

It was also learned today that shipment of military items under Lend-Lease is expected to be resumed shortly, depending on the Allied supply situation as a result of the French campaigns.

The majority of Lend-Lease sent to Turkey is of British origin, but the decision to start shipments is up to the combined munitions assignment board.

The United States and Britain stopped sending military aid to Turkey several months ago after negotiations between British and Turkish military delegations broke down.

American Ambassador to Ankara Laurence Steinhardt, who has been in this country about a month, is returning today. He stopped by the White House yesterday to see President Roosevelt for final instructions.

The extent of Lend-Lease accorded Turkey will depend on whether or not that neutral comes into the war. Basing their predictions on the rapid progress of Allied drives in France and the western push of the Red Army, observers here were inclined to discount the possibility that Turkey would become an active belligerent.

Ontario Air Service Does Big Fire-Fighting Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Airplanes of the Ontario Provincial Air Service flew a total of 383,086 miles last year, carrying effective loads of 1,713,197 pounds and carrying 8,719 passengers and personnel, according to the annual report of the Department of Lands and Forests.

The service, one of the largest forest fire-fighting organizations of its kind, flew 855 hours on fire detection; 743 on suppression, 256 on special transportation jobs, and about 23 hours on mercy flights. Other services were given in game detection, photography, sketching, dusting, wireless and radio tests, and observers' instructions.

Artists at Provincetown Get Treasury Citation

At their annual ball last night at Provincetown, 51 artists of that town and Truro received a Treasury Citation from officials of the State War Finance Committee.

Each of these artists donated one painting to be auctioned off at Paine Furniture Company, Boston, to war bond buyers, during the Fifth War Loan Drive and the result was the sale of $110,000 in war bonds.

Boys Pedal School Water

AVONDALE, Colo., (AP)—Boys who tired of hand-pumping water for the Avondale school rigged a bicycle to the pump and now take turns pedaling water into a tank. The apparatus operates like a gymnasium exerciser.

Education

Parents, Teachers, Students

Schools, Colleges. Home Study

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: What is the rule for doubling the final consonant to add *ing* or *ed*?

Answer: The swiftest explanation of this subject we ever located is in Ward's "Sentence and Theme," a textbook published by Scott Foresman, which we used to use with our 9th grades. Here in brief are the points made: Words ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel and having the accent on the last syllable double the consonant to add *ing* or *ed*. Try these: begin, rebel, omit, occur, benefit, control, open, soar, listen, ship, offer. Be sure to have all three conditions present when you double the consonant: 1. ending in a single consonant, 2. which is preceded by a single vowel, 3. accent on the last syllable. (Obviously, a one-syllable word has its accent on the "last syllable," so need not be treated separately.)

Why are these correct: *benefiting, opening, soaring, listening, offering*? Name the condition of conditions present and what one is missing. Is *adopt* governed by this rule? Why not? Is *condemn*? Is *equip*? Yes, *equip* ends in a single consonant, p, preceded by a single vowel, i, and the accent is on the last syllable, *eQUIP*. The *u* when used with *q* to make the sound of *kw* is like a consonant. *Equipping, equipped*. The same for *acquit, acquitted*. Watch words like *occurred, beginning, preferring, omitted*, and *referring*. Why are the consonants doubled? (Find the three conditions that are all present in each case.)

If you live in Britain or any of its colonies, your spelling of some of these words may be different. The tendency in the United States is to standardize the spelling to fit the rule. In earlier times, some words, like worship, were spelled both ways, and have come down to us that way. Thus we have (in Webster) *worshiped* (according to the rule, because accent is NOT on the last syllable), and also *worshipped* (according to an old spelling). But there are not many of these. The rule is very useful if you streamline it to conditions 1, 2, 3.

Library Murals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five panels, depicting the Four Freedoms for Children and Democracy in the raising of the flag, now hang on the walls of the Children's and Young People's Library Room of Ohio University. These are the works of the artist Ruth Woodward, a graduate student, and interpret for children and with she sees it, democracy and free-children as models, the way, as dom happily affect the lives of all children.

The central panel shows, in the beautiful colors used in all, two little boys and a girl raising the American Flag. Freedom of Religion is expressed by the figure of a little boy kneeling at his bedside, saying his prayers. Freedom of Speech shows a group of boys out of doors talking together, relaxed and at ease. One boy is lying on the grass, one is sitting down, a third sitting on his heels and the fourth, standing. Freedom from Want depicts two boys and two girls having a picnic in a field, the contents of an open lunch basket being happily distributed and enjoyed. Freedom from Fear is a little girl in bed, sound asleep, the curtain raised and window open.

These panels create a bright and beautiful effect on the wall opposite the circulation desk and have attracted much favorable attention. They have been the basis of class discussions, and of projects for the children, and have been used with appropriate books for a clearer knowledge of civic affairs. University departments have cooperated with teachers and librarians in using the panels as a way of helping children to understand good citizenship and American ideals.

L. L. R.

History Repeats

History periodically repeats the outbursts of hope which tear away old fabrics of government and social order for new ways expected to bring the good society. Nearly always these outbursts spend themselves, leaving men—perhaps exhausted and disillusioned—at best only a little further along the road to civilization.

Such historic eruptions may break old bonds or prevent new enslavement, but do not create the fabric of democracy. That can be created only by the slow patience of personal, family, and community effort. Only as human relations in these small units are good, will they be so in and between nations.

Bolivar, Lincoln and Gandhi, like Caesar, Napoleon and Hitler, but expressed in their careers the different patterns of thought and action resulting chiefly from their early and intimate environment. Whoever in home or community helps to create true democratic life is laying the foundations of human progress.

Arthur E. Morgan, in Antioch Notes

Professor Owl

The owl seems to be a college professor,
Talking to all students
Who are camping in the woods.
His college is the forest,
And he hoots his lessons
The whole night through.

Bobby O'Brian, 11 years, Luther Burbank School

Taking Stock on the Home Front

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The alarm clock rang and the Teen-ager opened one eye. When it became clear to her why the alarm had awakened her, she hastily jumped out of bed.

Usually she slept late on Saturday mornings. But not today. "The boys" were going away and the High School Band, as usual, had been asked to "parade" them to the station and play until their train arrived.

"Of all days, Saturday, and what a time to get up!"

"But, Mother, the boys don't pick their time."

Mother had seen the logic of it. So, breakfast over, they were soon on their way, and while riding along in the early morning mist Mother began to think about certain things. She had come from home with a youngster who would return with her. What about those homes scattered throughout the village where mothers were busying themselves with breakfast for the son who was, perhaps, leaving home for the first time for parts unknown and for a length of time no one knew? That would be hard.

She was passing the Methodist church now; the synagogue was in the next block, while near the station was the Roman Catholic church. These were part of the reason why the boys were going off to war, that everyone might have the right to choose his own church. Indeed, that everyone might even have the right to worship openly.

And what about the school they were passing? And the public library? And the Scout Headquarters? Democracy, internationalism, co-relationship with people were being taught in the schools. Books on all subjects could be read in the Library by any author, no matter what the race or creed might be.

What a good country to live in, this America! How fortunate the people who could enjoy such privileges! What small sacrifices some of us were called upon to make, and sometimes how selfishly rebellious we were!

No, indeed, we couldn't let these boys down, nor the boys who stayed home, nor the youth of the whole country.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor
Saturday, August 26, 1944

A Saturday Page

Boarding Schools That Fully Do Their Work Are Not Merely Schools for Boarders

Some children who attend private schools should go to boarding schools, others to day schools, depending upon the child, the environment, and the school. Dr. Homer P. Barnes, former head of the famous Kamehameha Schools of Honolulu, believes thoroughly in boarding schools. The article below is from a prospectus concerning a pair of boarding schools, for girls, for boys, which Dr. Barnes hopes to found in the western part of the United States.

By Homer F. Barnes

Boarding schools offer the opportunity of a controlled environment, conducive to the best growth of the individual: "To be a member of a home or school where courtesy, co-operation, truthfulness, responsibility for one's own actions, kindness, unselfishness, sincerity, tolerance, and kindred virtues are constantly practiced by the teacher is to receive a moral education." Character is developed through activity. Indirect moral instruction is far better than formal preaching.

Boarding schools offer opportunities for an enriched program of assemblies, song-fests, supervised athletics for everyone, study supervision and help, week-end camping trips, daily faculty-student conferences, and other activities, because many of these are accomplished during the extra boarding-school hours. It is possible for a good boarding-school faculty to have a much stronger influence than day-school teachers on the development of the individual personality. Even the meals, with faculty and students eating together, help in orientation, discussion, and understanding between faculty and students. All this program is under a democratic regime because each student is accepted on his own merits regardless of parental or financial status and because adolescents judge people for what they are.

A good boarding school gives the "gang" the chance to work together in groups to their hearts' content. Once a headmaster of a school has built up a spirit of co-operation among the students and faculty and inspired the leaders to work for the best development of the group, it becomes easy to build a moral sense, an intellectual attitude, and the beginning of wisdom among the rest of the students. Here the divergent influences of the home and of city life are no longer pulling all students in different directions. If the student has thrills in his work and his play, if he feels the inspiration of the finest teachers and the earnest influence of the older boys, he becomes so eager to make good that he forgets the distractions of the outside. Carry him through the adolescent years under such a scheme and he will get such control of himself that he will not only be better able to combat the temptations of later life, but will be able to make his own positive contribution, for the habits and attitudes gained in adolescence determine largely what kind of adult a boy is going to be.

In order that the schools may have as much as possible the character of a home, dormitories should be limited to 30 or 40 students, with faculty apartments directly connected with the dormitories.

Stephen Leacock somewhat humorously expressed his belief in the value of boarding schools by saying that if he had only a limited amount of money with which to build a school, he would first build a dormitory. If he had any money left after that, he would build a library, and if he had any money left after that, he would hire some teachers. Perhaps this view may be a little extreme, but the point is that the dormitory association is very important in providing the opportunity of learning how to live with other people.

A boarding school offers approximately 75 hours of instruction and supervised activities each week as compared to about 30 for a day school. All of these extra hours add to the growth of the student's personality and many conscientious public school educators have been trying for years to accomplish in a day school what is really possible only with more hours of instruction.

Recently I asked the students of a boys' boarding school how many would be willing to come the following year as day students. Out of 250 boys, only two were willing. I then asked them to state the reasons why they felt a boarding school was better. Every boy had several reasons; the most commonly stated were:

"I can learn much better to take care of myself."
"I learn faster."
"I have more time to study."
"I learn more manners and courtesy."
"The school sees that I do the work."
"It teaches me to depend upon myself."
"It teaches me to make friends and mingle with different types of boys."
"It saves considerable time in getting to and from school, and we get much more done."
"There are many fine activities going on."
"It would take a day school two years to give me the standards that this school has given me in seven months."
"A boarding school is the best method of teaching every problem that will face me in later years."
"The teachers help us with our lessons which our parents cannot do."
"It teaches a boy to live without his parents."
"I can learn much better to study and to concentrate on my studies."

At Fan Court, a boarding school in Longcross, Surrey, Eng., as in schools like it across the sea in America, the notice boards (bulletin boards) with their press clippings, pictures of current interest, and school announcements, are a general gathering place.

Through the Editor's Window

Are We Ready for Them?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anyone with experience will confess that being a parent to a teen-age youngster is one of the more difficult as well as the more delightful of life's trusts. It is replete with challenge, and highlighted with testing times. Late summer, when the children come bounding home from vacation camp feeling their newly tried wings and full of a spirit of home reform, has always been a time of adjustments. Today, most parents of teen-agers face an entirely new test.

Youngsters who have had important jobs—and also easily a choice among two or three jobs at all times during this summer—are soon stepping back under the shelter of the home rooftree in order to go on with high school.

We grown-ups certainly have to do some good thinking if we are to bear our full share in meeting this new state of affairs. John and Mary have probably been earning more money than they would earn after years of work in ordinary times, and spending it as they like; yet they have no other experience with which to compare it. Furthermore, they have been treated not as school children, nor as youthful appendages of a family—somebody's son or daughter; but as individuals in their own right, almost as "men and women," important for their much needed contribution as workers, and given due consideration for themselves.

* * *

To help them we must try to understand how they feel in this new-found independence; and be very helpful as they step back into a role of child in the community—a role they may feel they have outgrown.

For example, even though some of them will go on working part time, the question of allowances will need to come up. Parents can help teen-agers gain a more normal attitude toward money. But they must not make a teen-ager who has been earning $25 or more a week feel like a mendicant when he fails to manage his affairs and comes to Dad for funds. It is a delicate problem that must be adjusted with compassion and talked out. The challenge is to keep the teen-ager's confidence in parental wisdom, while yet guiding the youngster into more normal habits. It is far from easy even for adults to learn to live on lower salaries than they are accustomed to; for youngsters it may well prove a serious temptation to get more money even at the expense of letting school home-work slide or doing something unworthy. It is a time for patience, for understanding friendship, for frankness on both sides and genuine guidance offered in an acceptable way.

* * *

The most fundamental challenge is the parents' attitude toward the teen-age ex-worker. Are we going to treat them like the school children they were to us before they had this experience? They must, of course, have the chance to luxuriate in puppyhood without our making remarks; but they will have sudden attacks, too, of being adult, and at such times must be tactfully treated accordingly, without comment or surprise from us.

* * *

Their former status as members of the family in the sense of appendages or of dependents upon parents who are established in the community should change to members of the family in the sense that parental councils and parental discussions include them as a natural thing. This consideration on the part of grown-ups will mean more to them than they will ever confess. To it they cannot help responding with loyalty and (perhaps silent) gratitude.

It all boils down to treating the teen-ager like an individual and a friend, with courtesy and appreciation as well as with easy comradery. If we have always done this with children—ours or others—any adjustments to be made when our boys and girls come back under the shelter of the home and become again the high school youngsters of our family will be so easily made as to be scarcely noticeable.

But it is well to be alert, just the same—ready to reform oneself as a parent of a teen-ager if reform proves to be the next challenge one is called upon to face.

Serving as Big Brothers to First Graders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

One of the pleasant assets of our neighborhood is a club which has no official sponsor, nor is it a bona fide organization with officers and by-laws. It sprang up to meet an immediate need and has grown in numbers and popularity from year to year.

It started when the twins, then flaxen-haired and six, were ready to start to school. "I'll show you where all the first-graders play when they have recess, and where we put up our stage for the outdoor concert and where the sixth grade boys play ball," Big Brother had promised. But when the all-important day arrived their older brother, to his sincere regret, had to be somewhere else, and mother was having to meet a train to welcome home a long absent member of the family. Ben and Raymond, in the next block, met this situation with chivalrous impulse.

"We will walk to school with the twins every day this week. We'll show them which door they have to go through, and that short cut through the park. We'll walk home with them, too, because we have our lunch at the time the first-graders are dismissed."

* * *

The twins' mother was relieved, more than relieved. She was a little elated at this proffered escort service, for Ben and Raymond were steady, dependable boys, liked by all the mothers in the neighborhood.

The twins walked proudly to school, an older boy on each side. They were pupils now, and seemed to acquire a sense of dignity and new responsibility in odd contrast to their starry-eyed six-year-old awareness of this new world which they had just entered.

Everything was prefaced by "Ben says" or "Raymond told me." Good mentors. In that first week they learned to stop an extra minute at the corner where there was no traffic light. They learned that the Principal, who commanded loudly as to the way in which lines should be formed, was not really hard-boiled, merely a strong disciplinarian, and that she talked more loudly than any of the mothers the twins knew, in order to make herself heard over the heads of such a large group. Best of all they learned the meaning of camaraderie, the sense of belonging. By the end of the week they were as interested in the school's thrift savings bank day and plans for Hallowe'en as if they had been attending several months.

* * *

Meta's mother, down the street, had heard of a gang of older boys' who tormented first-graders by coming up behind them, teasing "Think you're BIG, don't you? Going to school. Ha—ah ah—You're just a BABY!" But Nancy, an older girl across the street, took the role of big sister to Meta, turning fiercely to warn off any beginning of such a barrage, when she saw "the gang" approaching.

The next year there were several children in our block and in the one adjoining, ready to enter school. In at least three families there were no older brothers and sisters. The mothers had heard of the success of the "Big Brother and Sister" plan. Ang Ben and Raymond and two friends volunteered for this job. They are now in Junior High School, and the twins and Meta have grown up to be big brothers and sisters for the neighborhood, to replace them. Mothers and teachers alike are enthusiastic in their appreciation of this co-operation.

R. P.

Can We Afford It?

One out of every four youngsters from 14 through 17 years old in the United States was at work last winter full time or part time. Millions of high-school-age boys and girls got less than their full quota of school opportunities.

It was good to have their help. It would be nice to have it again. But can we afford it?

These are the people on whom we must depend, in the years ahead, for the knowledge and understanding the Nation will need to solve its many postwar problems and to fill its industrial needs. We help ourselves when we help them to get all the school experiences they can crowd into their younger years.

Help enlist our high-school-age boys and girls in school this fall.

An Upward Curve

The public library, while adapting itself to the needs of its community in war time, must continue to provide the tools for the enrichment of its cultural life—so essential to civilian morale. It is no wonder that the record of registered borrowers shows a steady upward curve today. More and more Americans want to read.

Social Action

Tell These to Teen-Agers

One of the things the people of the United States can take great pride in is the will our parents have to provide better education for their children than they themselves had. To that determination must go much credit for the great advance made in education in America. In these war days, the educational ambition of parents for their children has to compete with the lure of wartime jobs. How to persuade young people to put school ahead of any job not absolutely necessary is one of the hardest problems parents of teen-age boys and girls have today. They need all the ideas anyone can give them. Here are a few:

When the war is won, great leadership will be needed to rebuild the world and make every community a good place to live in. You believe that. Help your youngster to believe it. And the biggest chances for leadership, you know, will come to the best trained young people. You want your youngster trained and ready when peace comes. School is the best place in which to get the rounded education peacetime leaders must have.

Maybe your youngster must earn some money. Maybe a job gives him the chance for development that he needs. Maybe the community cannot get along without his help. Check and double check these arguments before you accept them as facts. Then balance against them the advantages of a part-time school-and-work program. If you want help, consult the school principal or counselor. Don't let your boy or girl lose out on school because you failed to help him plan.

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News and Comment About Business and Finance

SEC Rejects Utility Stock Sale; Republic Service Hearing Set

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has disapproved General Gas & Electric Corporation's proposed sale of common stock in Tide Water Power Company, Wilmington, N. C., to Warren W. Bell for $55,000.

At the same time, the commission ordered that Tide Water be recapitalized on a single stock basis and that the ratio of its long-term debt be reduced and its accounts restated "to eliminate known and estimated write-ups and amounts representing abandoned property and expenses of revaluations."

Tide Water was prohibited from paying any dividends until further order by the commission.

The commission said its staff recommended denial of the sale "on the ground that Tide Water is badly in need of recapitalization, that the common stock . . . is at present in a highly speculative position and that it would be inconsistent with the interests of investors to permit a purchaser of the common stock not within our jurisdiction to assume control of Tide Water while the company is in its present state."

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Republic Service Corporation's amended recapitalization plan will be considered at a hearing Sept. 11, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

Republic would devote proceeds from the sale of its Virginia subsidiaries toward a 60 per cent pro rate payment on its outstanding collateral trust bonds.

After the payment, Republic would have outstanding $1,763,800 of collateral trust bonds represented by "adjusted bonds" of $200 and $400 denomination.

All adjusted bonds and the 17,581 shares of $6 no-par value cumulative preferred stock outstanding would be converted into a single class of new $15 par value common stock.

The 54,468 outstanding shares of no-par value stock would have no participation in the recapitalization.

Republic would change its authorized capital stock to 120,000 shares of new stock and issue 114,590 shares in exchange for the adjusted bonds at the rate of 11 for each $200 face amount (84.66 per cent of the total new stock.) The preferred stock would be exchanged on a share for share basis.

The carrying value of Republic's investment in its Pennsylvania subsidiaries is to be reduced from $3,105,264 to $2,190,000.

A meeting is to be held in New York to elect a new board of directors within 60 and 120 days after the plan becomes effective.

Another plan for Republic's recapitalization has been filed by Irving H. Isaac, a security holder.

Mr. Isaac's plan calls for a 65 per cent pro rate payment on the bonds with proceeds from the sale and funds from a loan.

Freight Carloadings Show Decline In Week of Aug. 19

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American railroads reported that 887,446 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 19.

This was a decrease of 8,726 cars, or 1.0 per cent compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 3,894 cars, or 0.4 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 18,012 cars, or 2.1 per cent compared with two years ago.

Loadings by classifications, with increase or decrease from the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	Last Week	Dec. Pre. Week	From Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	396,577	1,013	*6,750
Less-than-carlt. mdse.	106,378	62	*5,264
Coal	174,025	6,249	2,465
Grain & grain prods	49,913	1,271	6,203
Livestock	16,436	*470	*122
Forest products	50,208	*111	*2,034
Ore	76,695	742	9,089
Coke	14,214	*36	307

*Increase.

C. I. O. Leaders Move To Block Crawford's Talk to Employees

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26 (AP)—International representatives of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers union moved last evening to block industrialist Frederick C. Crawford's scheduled address to a mass meeting of his employees at the Thompson Aircraft Products Co. next Monday, on the eve of a plant bargaining agency election.

The National Labor Relations Board has scheduled elections Wednesday in both Thompson Products, Inc., of which Mr. Crawford is president, and the subsidiary aircraft parts company.

The C.I.O.-U.A.W. will be unopposed on the ballot at the aircraft plant, and opposed by the A. F. of L. machinists union at the main plant. Company unions in both factories were ordered dissolved recently by the NLRB.

Mr. Crawford, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, told 9,000 main plant employees the election was a choice "of building for a secure future or having a brawl every week."

He said that "victory for the 'outside' unions may mean loss of benefits now enjoyed by the employee."

Meanwhile, Hardy Merrill, international representative of the C. I. O. union, said he would delay his plan to seek NLRB aid in restraining Mr. Crawford from making a scheduled appearance before the aircraft workers Monday.

Instead, Mr. Merrill said he would confer with Paul E. Miley, regional director of the union, "to plan how we can prevent management's attempts to influence union votes."

International unions have not previously been recognized in the Thompson plants.

New Directory of N. E. Manufacturers Published

Some 14,000 manufacturing establishments of New England are listed in the new 1945 edition of the Directory of New England Manufacturers, it is reported by the New England Council, which gave its editorial co-operation. Data include the names of major executives, products, capital rating and number of employees.

The directory was established in 1935 at the suggestion of the Council for the benefit of business men of this region. It is published by the George D. Hall Compary of Boston.

Buy Kentucky Coal Company

PITTSBURGH (AP)—President J. B. Morrow of the Pittsburgh Coal Company announced the purchase of all capital stock of the Clover Splint Coal Company of Closplint, Ky., which has an annual output of more than 400,000 tons. Clover Splint, described as a producer of premium domestic coal also used for industrial and coking purposes, will be operated as a subsidiary.

Mutual Trade Interests Held Vital to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26—Expansion of the employment and production by other nations, as well as its own, would be the greatest contribution to enduring world peace that the United States could make, according of Harry C. Hawkins, Director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the State Department.

"If we and all other countries don't consider each other's long-run trade interests, we'll all soon be engaged in trade warfare as we have in the past, and all our hard lessons will have taught us nothing," Mr. Hawkins warned in a radio interview over WNYC last night.

Cut Trade Barriers

Speaking on the "Beyond Victory" program presented by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowmnet for International Peace, Mr. Hawkins urged a tariff and foreign-trade policy "that will call for international co-operation to bring about a substantial reduction of trade barriers in the real, long-run interests of all countries."

The program will be repeated over WCOP, Boston at 8:45 p. m., tomorrow.

The importance of improving trade relations immediately was stressed by Mr. Hawkins, partly because of the foreign relief programs in the postwar period.

The American taxpayer, he emphasized, "will have a direct interest in getting the war-impoverished peoples of the world off the dole and onto a self-sustaining basis as soon as possible."

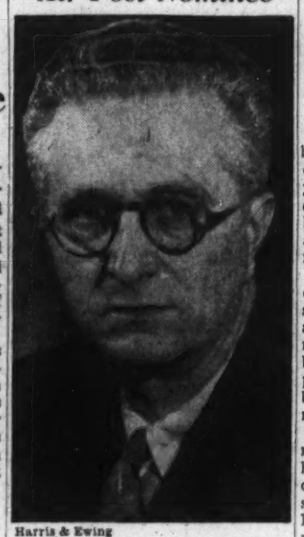
Trade Policies Stressed

"From whatever angle we view the postwar situation, trade policies of nations, particularly industrial nations, are of key importance," he continued. "Our farmers, our manufacturers, our workers, all of us as taxpayers and consumers, have a big stake in an expanding world market.

"And trade policies will be important in determining whether this time we win and maintain the peace.

"We've seen that when a country gets starved out economically, its people are all too ready to follow the first dictator who may rise up and promise them all jobs. Trade conflict breeds non-co-operation — suspicion — bitterness. Nations that are economic enemies are not likely to remain political friends for long."

Air Post Nominee



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Nominated by President Roosevelt as Administrator of Civil Aeronautics to succeed Charles L. Stanton, who has resigned to return to his former Civil Service status as CAA deputy administrator, Mr. Wright, formerly a vice-president of Curtiss-Wright Corporation, has been serving as director of the Aircraft Resources Control Office since March, 1943.

Lumber Production In First 6 Months 1.3 P. C. Below '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lumber production during the first six months of this year fell 1.3 per cent below that of the first half of 1943, the War Production Board reported, as mounting war demands aggravated the severity of the nation's No. 1 vital material shortage.

June production this year, estimated at 3,047,692,000 board feet, was 2 per cent below that of June, 1943, WPB reported. On the record, this showed an increase of 4.4 per cent over May production, but WPB said that reflected lowered May production and does not indicate an improved lumber situation.

The report said that June production rose above May production in all regions except the Prairie and Lake states. Decreases in those regions were attributed to flood conditions and unfavorable weather.

Southern lumber production as a whole was 2.2 per cent greater in June than in May, the report said, but manpower shortages in eight southern lumber producing states held the increase in those states to only one-tenth of one per cent. Those states are Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Softwood production showed a decrease of 4.7 per cent below the previous June, although the 2,381,249,000 board feet produced represented an increase of 3.4 per cent over that of May of this year, the report showed.

Hardwood production was 9.2 per cent more than in June of 1943, totaling 666,443,000 board feet, with an increase during the first six months of 8.6 per cent over the same period a year ago.

Wool Output Seen Smallest Since '36

CHICAGO (AP)—United States wool production in 1944 is expected to be the smallest since 1936, the Department of Agriculture estimates.

The quantity of wool shorn and to be shorn this year was estimated at 355,129,000 pounds, about 29,249,000 pounds, or 8 per cent, short of the 1943 production and 4 per cent below the 1932-41 10-year average.

Although there was a small decrease in the average weight per fleece, the Department pointed out the reduction in shorn wool largely is due to reduction of the sheep population.

The average weight per fleece in 1944 was estimated at 7.85 pounds, the smallest average since 1932. Average weight was 7.91 in 1943. The number of sheep, however, is about 7 per cent under that of 1943 and 2 per cent below the 10-year average.

WFA Plans Cuban Sugar Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced that it will start negotiations Monday with a Cuban sugar commission for purchase of the 1945 and 1946 Cuban sugar crops.

The United States has bought Cuban crops of last 2 years to help meet domestic and Lend-Lease requirements.

Because next year's world supplies are expected to be smaller and because their production costs are claimed to have increased, the Cubans are expected to insist upon a somewhat higher price than the 2.65 cents per pound, F. O. B. Cuba, being paid for the 1944 crop.

Calif. Tuna Catches Large

WASHINGTON (AP)—Catches of tuna off California continued large throughout July, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Fisheries reported. July landings totaled 17,917,000 pounds. This brought the seasons' total to 70,866,000 pounds. The California pack of canned tuna was 1,522,920 cases for the first seven months of the year, compared with only 1,047,294 in the same period of 1943.

Urges Dealers Study Cities' Bond Needs

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Members of the National Security Traders Association, Inc., were told yesterday that municipal bond dealers may make a vital contribution to postwar prosperity by assisting in planning sound, well-financed projects.

Joseph A. Matter of the law firm of Chapman & Cutler, Chicago, said in an address prepared for the association's annual meeting that municipalities and dealers would be in a better position to enter the postwar financing period if they began now a study of "much needed" legislation.

"Most state legislatures meet next spring and considerable new highway legislation is needed," he declared. "Few states have really satisfactory revenue bond laws. Probably no state has laws which would permit all types of revenue financing."

Long-term municipal financing reached a 10-year low last year, Mr. Matter said, and totaled about half a billion dollars compared with $1,230,000,000 in 1941 and an annual average of approximately $1,200,000,000 for the eight years from 1934 to 1941.

"One factor which will increase municipal borrowing is the substantial amount of debt reduction in the past several years," Mr. Matter said. "Total municipal debt was about 20 billion in 1940 and this was decreased an average of 15 per cent by the end of 1943."

He estimated that about four billion dollars would be needed to restore highways to prewar condition.

U. S. Labor Leaders In France Urge Full Home-Front Effort

WASHINGTON (AP)—Six American labor leaders now visiting the battlefields of France sent a message to President William Green of the A. F. of L. and President Phillip Murray of the C. I. O. urging that workers make the supply of military equipment their No. 1 concern.

"We do not know whether the war will last a short time or a long time," said their message. "But to the extent that by our effort we can make it shorter, it is our supreme duty to make this our No. 1 concern.

"American workers, we know, will continue to fulfill this duty in the same splendid manner they have up to now. We have heard praise everywhere for the quality of American equipment."

Those visiting the combat zones at the invitation of Secretary Henry Stimson are R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile Workers, C. I. O.; S. H. Dalrymple, president, United Rubber Workers, C. I. O.; David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer, United Steel Workers, C. I. O. Frank Fenton, director of organization, A. F. of L.; Eric Peterson, vice-president, International Association of Machinists, A. F. of L.; and A. L. Wegener, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L.

N. E. Rail Executive Attacks U. S. Rail Antitrust Suits

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Laurence F. Whittemore, railroad executive, has charged the Department of Justice with endeavoring "to disrupt, discredit and break down the privately owned and privately managed, unsubsidized railroad system of the country."

The assistant to the president of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central railroads criticized the Justice Department for antitrust suits filed this week against the Association of American Railroads, the Western Association of Railway Executives, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn Loeb & Co., and 47 individual railroads.

"It is clear proof," he said, "of a dangerous tendency toward the discouragement and discredit of private enterprise, made at a time when every effort is being bent toward the successful prosecution of the war."

Speaking before the New Hampshire Seacoast Regional Development Association yesterday, he added that this was being done "perhaps for the benefit of other types of transportation, heavily subsidized."

"If private enterprise is able to offer jobs to those who need them," he added, "it must find means of earning a fair return on the necessary capital invested and must continually attract new capital to replace that withdrawn."

Department Store Sales Gain 1 P. C. Over 1943

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales were 1 per cent higher last week than in the corresponding week last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

In the preceeding week, sales were 13 per cent above the like period a year ago. For the four weeks ending Aug. 19 sales were 7 per cent more than in the corresponding period last year.

The Atlanta district showed a gain last week of 20 per cent over the corresponding week last year. The Dallas district reported a 19 per cent increase, San Francisco 10 per cent, Kansas City 6 per cent, St. Louis 6 per cent, Cleveland 2 per cent, and Chicago 1 per cent.

The Boston district reported a decrease of 17 per cent, New York 8 per cent, Philadelphia 5 per cent, and Richmond 5 per cent.

Roosevelt Bremerton Speech Is Now Ruled 'Nonpolitical'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Reversing an earlier decision, the War Department has ruled that President Roosevelt's Aug. 12 speech at Bremerton, Wash., was not "political" and has denied a Socialist Party request for equal opportunity for a political radiocast to troops overseas.

The ruling against the Socialists' demand was announced last night by Acting Secretary of War John J. McCloy. Eight hours earlier the Department had announced it had received the request from the Socialist Party and was granting it.

Mr. McCloy is acting secretary in the absence of Henry L. Stimson who left Washington about noon yesterday on a trip to New York. He said in a statement that the earlier decision was made by an "Army agency."

"I have reconsidered this decision," Mr. McCloy added. "The War Department determines that the President's report was 'not political' and accordingly no time will be granted to the Socialist Party on such basis."

The soldier vote law requires that equal opportunity be given political parties for dissemination of political news to troops under official sponsorship. The Socialist Party had cited the law in connection with its request.

When Mr. McCloy's decision was announced, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, commented in Denver that it means "the troops abroad will get very little chance to hear anything else than their master's voice."

Mr. Roosevelt's Aug. 12 address was on his return from a trip to Hawaii where he conferred with American commanders in the Pacific.

Liberated Paris Accords De Gaulle Joyful Welcome

Continued from Page 1

Ecole Militaire, Montparnasse, at several boulevard crosings, with particularly bitter struggles at the Place de la Concorde, the Place de l'Etoile, and around the Arc de Triomphe.

General de Gaulle announced the liberation three days after the premature report from his London headquarters.

American and French troops had entered the capital during the previous day, according to the Paris Radio.

In another broadcast the Paris Radio said that the German commander had signed the following document, presented by Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, commander of the French Second Armored Division and leader of the French force which entered the capital during the day:

"The German commander gives orders to the forces under his command to cease fire immediately. Arms are stacked.

"Personnel assembles without arms at places to be indicated, and will wait for orders there. Arms have to be delivered intact."

Second Time This Week

It was the second time this week that the French forces of the interior had announced the liberation of the capital from four years of Nazi rule. On Wednesday they announced Paris had been freed from within, but later reported that the Germans had repudiated an armistice agreement and resumed fighting.

On all sides the liberating French and Americans were greeted by hungry Parisians, full of joy, who had fought alone against the German oppressors since they were called to arms last Saturday.

Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, hero of the Fighting French in the North African campaign, was in the forefront of the battle, leading the tanks to the rescue of Patriots who had been frantically calling for help as the Germans fought back throughout the night.

Those on the outside had heard the cry over the radio, "To the barricades!"—historic call to arms of the French Revolution—which testified to the plight of the Patriots.

Soon fighting raged throughout the City, along the Place de la Concorde, before the Chamber of Deputies, toward Les Invalides, as Americans and French drove the Germans from their barricades and buildings converted into fortresses.

Where Nazis Held Out

An Associated Press correspondent, who was with the first American troops to enter Paris, said the Germans at the time were holding out on both sides of the Seine along the Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, the Quai d'Orsay, the Tuileries, the Gardens of the Louvre, the Madelaine, the Chamber of Deputies, the Senate and the Hotel Crillon.

When the last enemy rear guards blocking entrance to the City caved in under the blows of American and French attacks, the Capital let loose with joy.

Men, women and children lined the path of the Allied advance, and Mr. Whitehead said that when his column stopped he was all but smothered by Frenchmen swarming around his jeep.

Said one old man, saluting with tears in his eyes:

"God Bless America. You have saved France."

That seemed to sum up the feeling of many in the vast throngs.

AP correspondent Edward D. Ball reported earlier that an Allied column, driving due east toward the capital, had stormed into Versailles, 10 miles from the center of Paris.

The Germans were driven from many strategic parts of the city by the combined onslaught of the French military and the fury of citizens fighting for their liberties, and themselves fell back behind barricades for a last-ditch stand.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, commander in chief of the French forces of the interior, announced in a communiqué that all the main official buildings and most of the highways were under the protection of General Leclerc's second armored division.

The first patrols of the French division reached F. F. I. headquarters at the Hotel de Ville, that City Hall which in the turbulent history of Paris has become a symbol of revolt against oppression, at 10 p. m. last night (4 p. m. Eastern War Time), an F. F. I. broadcast said.

Then another liberating force rumbled into the city this morning, passing through the Chatillon gate at 7:15 a. m. and along streets draped by Allied flags, as the bells of Notre Dame Cathedral and others throughout the city rang out a welcome.

Japan Permits Relief Money In Philippines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Government has agreed to allow about $10 a month relief money to be sent to each American prisoner of war in the Philippines, the State Department announced yesterday.

Tokyo's agreement, received through the Swiss Government, which will relay the funds from this country, came after negotiations begun early in 1942.

The funds must be sent by the Swiss through Japanese military channels, and the agreement applies also to captured American merchant seamen as the Japanese consider them prisoners of war, the Department said.

Similar funds have been going to interned American civilians in the Philippines since last fall, and the Swiss Government has been asked to make similar arrangements—which the Japanese have indicated they will consider—to send relief funds to American prisoners of war and interned merchant seamen and civilians in the Netherlands Indies.

Since last May, a total of about $25,000 monthly could be sent to prisoners of war in the Philippines through the neutral delegate in Japan of the War Prisoners Aide of the Young Men's Christian Association. Tokyo now has stopped this "because of the special situation of the Philippines," but has indicated that it will consider requests made by the Swiss Government to transfer funds to American prisoners on an individual basis amounting to a maximum of 20 pesos (about $10) monthly a person.

Germanic 'Superiority' Hit By New York Peace Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 — With world attention focused on the formulation of a lasting peace, the Society for the Prevention of World War III here is intensifying its program of education against the conclusion of any peace that would eliminate Naziism while leaving unharmed the underlying elements behind the German drive for world domination.

"The efficient Pan-German propaganda machine is working overtime to create the German stab-in-the-back legend of World War II to place blame on the few and to remove the stigma from the many," Miss Miriam Stuart, executive director of the organization, warned in an interview here today.

Headed by Rex Stout, writer, and Lyle Evans Mahan, son of the late naval strategist, Rear-Admiral A. T. Mahan, the Society is employing every means available to emphasize to the American people what it views as a grave threat to long-range peace — namely, the tendency of many influential persons to become so concerned about the remaining "good" Germans that German militarism will again have an opportunity to emerge and wage another war.

Founded last November, but actually in action only since March 15, the Society has already distributed "thousands and thousands" of pamphlets and other literature dealing with the German problem, Miss Stuart said.

German Scholar Active

The organization got under way when Frederick W. Foerster, exiled German scholar, joined with Mr. Stout and Mr. Mahan after each had carried on letter-to-editor activities to newspapers warning of pro-German propaganda in the United States.

From its offices here at 515 Madison Avenue, the Society has commenced regular publication of a monthly bulletin and has continued to send out free literature regularly to interested persons throughout the United States.

Drawing upon the experience of European scholars familiar with Germany, a research department has been established. All activity is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Miss Stuart stressed that the Society is not interested in fomenting hatred toward Germany. "We believe that after the war Germany should have full larders, but empty arsenals," she added.

Total Surrender Urged

The Society urges, as a first step toward the reform of Germany, unconditional surrender. "And unconditional surrender does not mean unconditional surrender of the Nazi party alone," she warned. "It must be applied to the German army, to the Junker class, to German industry, to German state bureaucracy and the industrial cartel system."

Furthermore, it is advocated that the United Nations occupy Germany for as long a period as is found necessary—until they are convinced that the "master race" obsession has been sublimated and Germany appears ready to elect governors who will not "legalize the destruction of the dignity of man."

Decentralization of Germany, in line with the recommendations of Sumner Welles in his recent book, "The Time for Decision," also is favored.

At present, the organization is preparing to study the courses offered at major American universities to detect whether students are being subjected to undue pro-German propaganda from "so-called German liberals," who, according to Miss Stuart, often are sincerely opposed to Naziism, but nevertheless continue to teach Germanic "superiority" and the "tragedy" of the treatment of Germany by the rest of the world.

Romania Offered Chance To Rewin Transylvania

Continued from Page 1

between carrying on a hopeless, distasteful fight on the side of the Germans and turning sharply against the Germans with the prospect that Transylvania will be returned to them.

Continuance of the present battle is hopeless. One front report says, "If on the map Aug. 23 there still was some vague semblance of a front, now there is nothing. The enemy is running in complete disorder, surrendering by tens of thousands, and the front is torn to shreds by the devastating blows of our troops swiftly advancing in all directions."

Sixty-five thousand prisoners have been taken by the Russians in the past five days, Romanians are deserting their Army by the thousands, while Germans in many places have taken to the woods. An interesting sidelight in Moldavia is that an enormous quantity of grain which the Germans had intended to send to Germany has been left behind.

The swift Russian advance across Romania will deprive the Germans not only of their most valuable oil supply, but also the most vital food source for the coming winter. The loss of the Ukraine already has had a deeply depressing effect on German soldiers, who said, "There will be a terrible food shortage at home." The loss of Romania and France will add enormously to the Germans' food difficulties.

Speedway Start Waits Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26—The State Department of Public Works is ready to award contracts for the construction of 486 miles of the New York-Buffalo speedway as soon as the Federal government releases building materials. It is to be a five-year building job, four years devoted to construction of the six-lane highway and one year to landscaping the sites.

Charles H. Sells, State Superintendent of Public Works, said the thoroughfare will be the "world's best" insofar as modern construction is concerned. It is to cost approximately $220,000,000 and is one of the largest projects undertaken by the State since the enlargement of the Barge Canal. It will give employment to thousands of persons and will open up new communities. Farsighted individuals already are looking forward to locating at points near the superhighway.

The route is along the west side of the Hudson River from New York to Albany, which it will bypass, using arterial roads as far as possible and reaching the outskirts of Schenectady, which will also be bypassed. The route is not to touch any cities, but access roads will be constructed from the cities.

Under provisions of a law passed last year, the State will purchase the necessary rights of way and also will obtain rights to construct the necessary approach roads for a distance of from two to six miles.

The State expects a large contribution of Federal funds, but it has several million dollars earmarked for the new roadway.

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Byron Nelson Grabs Lead In Tam O'Shanter

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP)—Byron Nelson, the golf perfectionist, was back in a familiar spot today—leading the field.

The tall Texan was in front of the pack at the half-way mark of the All-American open tournament at Tam O'Shanter Country Club and headed for a $13,462.50 pay-off—golfdom's biggest prize.

Nelson, remarking he couldn't "complain a bit," entered the third 18-hole session of the big 72-hole show with a two-stroke lead over Harold (Jug) McSpaden, defending champion, and lanky Vic Ghezzi, the Camp Grant, Ill., Army sergeant.

Pre-Tourney Favorite

Nelson, pre-tourney favorite, yesterday shot a 70, two under par, to land out front—just where most of those enthusiastic links devotees who swarm around Tam O'Shanter's course by the thousands figure he'll be come Sunday when the firing is over.

Nelson's 70 and his opening 68 gave him a six-under-par 138 for the first 36 holes. McSpaden, leading money winner this season, and Ghezzi added 69's to their first round 71's.

Ed Dudley, the Professional Golfer's Association President, doesn't minimize Nelson's chances, but he warns that "in a tournament like this anybody 10 strokes behind at 36 holes may come home winner."

Henry Picard, who has appeared in only two tournaments since 1942, paid little attention to par as he swept into a third place tie with Felix Serafin of Pittston, Pa. Picard, busy in a war plant last year, smashed out a 66, six under par, for a 141 total.

Bulla Soars to 79

Johnny Bulla, the air lines pilot who topped the field with a 65 for the first 18, slipped into a tail-spin yesterday and didn't come out of it until he had used up 79 strokes, 14 off his opening round. He landed in an eight-way tie at 144.

Another disappointment was the performance of Bob Hamilton, the new PGA champion, who soared to an 80 after an opening 73.

Betty Hicks, the little champion from Long Beach, Calif., shot her second 78 to pace the women's section with a 156 total and Ken Heilemann of St. Louis led the amateurs with 70-72—142.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Behind
St. Louis	89	29	.754	
Pittsburgh	69	47	.595	19
Cincinnati	66	49	.574	21½
New York	54	85	.454	33½
Chicago	51	63	.447	36
Philadelphia	46	68	.404	41
Boston	47	71	.398	42
Brooklyn	45	75	.375	45

Results Aug. 25
Philadelphia 9, Boston 7.
Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 10, Brooklyn 2.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Games Behind
St. Louis	89	52	.570	
New York	83	55	.534	4½
Detroit	83	56	.5294	5
Boston	64	57	.5289	5
Philadelphia	59	65	.476	11½
Cleveland	58	65	.472	12
Chicago	56	64	.467	12½
Washington	51	69	.425	17½

Results Aug. 25
Detroit 1, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 9, Boston 4.
Cleveland 10, Chicago 2.
New York 4, Washington 2 (11 inns.).

St. Louis Is Facing Popcorn-Less Series

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 26 (AP)—St. Louis faces the prospect of a popcorn-less World Series.

Blake Harper, concessions manager at Sportsman's Park, says his supply is almost gone and if part or all of the fall baseball classic is played here, it will have to be without popcorn, unless he finds 10,000 pounds immediately.

Three Marks Fall As Swimmers Vie In Outdoor Meet

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 26 (AP)—Although the only two returning champions are on today's program, three meet records already have tumbled in the one-day-old National AAU outdoor swimming championships in Great Lakes' huge training pool.

The aquatic carnival started with a bang last night as new marks were registered in the only three of the four events listed—the 1,500 and 200-meter freestyle races, and the 300-meter medley relay.

Ohio State's Keo Nakama opened the surprising evening by edging 13-year-old Jimmy McLane of the Firestone Club of Akron, Ohio, in the 1,500-meter affair to win in 19 minutes, 42.6 seconds. This was more than 13 seconds faster than Nakama's own record of 19:55.8, set in 1941.

Then, Jerry Kerschner, former Great Lakes' star now representing the Bunker Hill (Ind.) Naval Air Station, tore over the 200-meter route in 2:12.9, shattering the former meet standard of 2:14.3 fashioned by Michigan's Tom Haynie in 1936.

Finally, the North Branch Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia nipped Great Lakes in the 300-meter medley relay for a sizzling 3:29.4 triumph, 14 seconds better than the former record of 3:43.4 established by the Huntington, Ind., Y. M. C. A., in 1940.

The Philadelphia trio included Joe Verdeur, youthful national breaststroke champion who defends his 200-meter title today; Jack Lumdsen, and Jimmy Shand. The other defending champion is Gene Rogers of Columbia in the 400 and 800-meter freestyle events.

Whether AAU officials will give their blessing to the record-breaking performances of Nakama, Kerschner and the Philadelphia medley trio remained to be seen since the "outdoor" meet is being held indoors.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 25

International League
Baltimore 4-10, Newark 2-3.
Syracuse 4, Jersey City 3 (10 innings).
Rochester 10, Buffalo 8.
Toronto 3, Montreal 2.

American Association
St. Paul 2, Toledo 0.
Columbus 5, Minneapolis 3.
Louisville 5, Milwaukee 1.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 6, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 1, Oakland 0 (11 innings).
Los Angeles 5, Hollywood 0.
Sacramento 4, Portland 2.

Southern Association
Atlanta 4, New Orleans 2.
Birmingham 7, Chattanooga 4.
Mobile 15, Little Rock 8.
Memphis 5, Nashville 3.

Eastern League
Binghamton 11, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Scranton 6, Utica 5.
Albany 3, Williamsport 2.
Hartford 6-3, Elmira 3-8.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

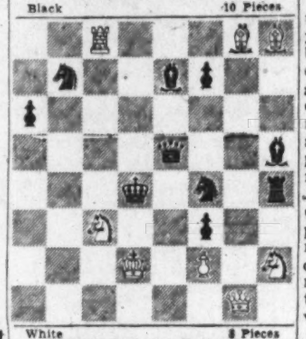
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 26, 1944

Problem No. 2701

By Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.

Black 10 Pieces



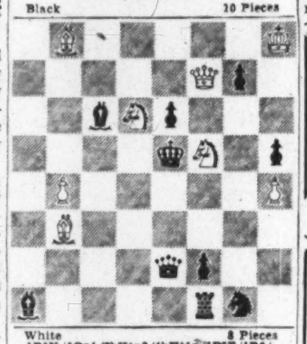
White 8 Pieces
2R3BB/1kt2bp3/p7/4q2b/3k1ktr/-2Kt2p2/3K1P1Rt/6Q1

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Third Composing Tourney, entries for which are now being received.)

Problem No. 2702

By J. Moller

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
1B5K/5Qp1/7bKtp3/4kKt1p/1P5P/1B6/-4qp2/b4rkt1

White to play and mate in three
(First Prize, Hampstead Express, 1911.)

Solutions to Problems

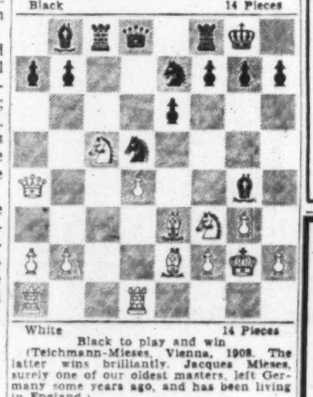
No. 2699. 1. Q-R8 BxQ
2. B-B8
1. ... BxB
2. Q-KB8
1. ... B-B
2. QxP

No. 2700. B-R3

End-Game No. 713. White wins: 1 P-Kt7, B-R7; 2 P-B4ch, K-R3; 3 P-Kt7, R-K6; 4 B-K8, RxB; 5 P-Kt8(Ktch, K-Kt3; 6 Kt-Q7ch, K-B2; 7 KtxR, and wins.

End-Game No. 714

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Teichmann-Mieses, Vienna, 1908. The latter wins brilliantly. Jacques Mieses, surely one of our oldest masters, left Germany some years ago, and has been living in England.)

Boston Results

Open Championship Tournament

Players	W	L	D	Totals W	Totals L
S. Reshevsky	15	1	1	15½	1½
A. E. Santasiere	10	3	1	12½	3½
E. S. Jackson, Jr.	11	4	2	12	5
R. Steinmeyer	9	3	6	12	5
Sgt. R. B. Johnson	11	6	0	11	6
W. W. Adams	10	6	1	10½	6½
Dr. B. Suesman	8	4	3	10½	7½
M. Barzin	9	5	2	10	7
H. B. Daly	9	6	2	10	7
M. Hamermesh	7	4	6	10	7
A. Vasconcelles	8	5	4	10	7
M. Kagan	8	8	1	9½	7½
N. Bernstein	10	2	2	6	11
L. W. Stephens	4	13	0	4	13
A. Bellaire	3	13	1	3½	13½
W. M. P. Mitchell	3	13	1	3½	13½
P. Magri	2	14	1	2½	14½
Dr. J. B. McCord	0	17	0	0	17

First prize, Samuel Reshevsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, Anthony E. Santasiere, The Bronx, New York City; third and fourth (tie), Edward S. Jackson, Jr., Short Hills, N. Y., and "Bob" Steinmeyer, St. Louis, Mo.; fifth, Sergeant Roger B. Johnson, Fort Belvoir, Va.

"B" Tournament

Players	W	L	Players	W	L
Radspinner	7½	½	Mrs. McCready	3	5
Allured	5	3	Sprow	0	8
Wren	4½	3½			

The entries: William A. Radspinner, Boston (first); K. B. Allured, Boston (second prize); Fred M. Wren, Halifax, N. S.; Mrs. Ben W. McCready, New York, N. Y.; R. H. F. Sprow, Galion, Ohio. The draw with the winner was scored by Mrs. McCready. A fine spirit of sportsmanship among the contestants in both tournaments prevailed throughout the meeting. President George Sturgis of the United States Chess Federation and President Fred J. Keller of the Massachusetts State Chess Association were in personal charge.

Reshevsky Game

Here is how Reshevsky defeated Sergeant Roger B. Johnson of Fort Belvoir, Va., who finished fifth in the Boston Open Championship won by Reshevsky. The champion exploited a slight positional advantage on the Q side with great skill.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Johnson Black	Reshevsky White	Johnson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 KR-QB	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 PxP	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 P-Kt5	P-B
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	24 BxP	R-K3
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 BxB	KtxB
6 PxP	PxP	26 R-Kt5	Kt-K3
7 B-Q3	Castles	27 Q-B7	Q-R6
8 Q-B2	R-K	28 KR-Kt	QxKt
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B	29 QxKt	P-R3
10 CastlesKR	P-B3	30 RxQP	Q-R7
11 B-KB4	Kt-R4	31 R(Q5)-Kt5	R-R
12 B-K5	Kt-Kt3	32 R(Kt5)-Kt2	
13 P-KR3	B-Q3		Q-B6
14 BxB	QxB	33 P-Q6	R-K5
15 QR-Kt	Kt-B3	34 P-Q7	Kt-Kt3
16 P-QKt4	P-Kt3	35 Q-Kt7	R-R8
17 P-QR4	R-Kt	36 RxR	QxR
18 KR-Q	B-Kt2	37 R-R8ch	K-R2
19 P-R5	R-K2	38 QxR	Q-B8ch
20 Kt-QR4	B-B	39 K-R2	Resigns

Washington Game

H. Burdge won the 1944 championship of the Federal Chess Club. He and Lars Korstrom tied for first honors in the championship tournament, and then Burdge won the play-off. The game below shows how he won a valuable point.

Four Knights

Burdge White	Korastrom Black	Burdge White	Korastrom Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 KR-K	BxRP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 Kt-K7ch	BxKt
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	21 RxQ	BxR
4 P-Q4	PxP	22 P-KKt3	P-KR4
5 KtxP	KtxKt	23 B-R4	K-Kt2
6 QxKt	P-QKt3	24 Q-Kt7	R-B2
7 QB-Kt5	B-K2	25 Q-Q5	R-Q
8 Castles	Castles	26 Q-Q4ch	P-B3
9 BxKt	BxB	27 P-QKt4	P-KKt4
10 P-K5	B-K2	28 Q-R3	B-QB
11 B-Q3	P-QB3	29 Q-B3	B-KKt5
12 Q-K4	P-Kt3	30 Q-R	R-B5
13 P-KR4	P-Q4	31 B-Q	BxB
14 PxPep	QxP	32 RxB	P-R5
15 B-Kt5	Q-B2	33 PxP	RxRP
16 BxP	B-KB4	34 Q-Kt7ch	K-Kt3
17 Q-B3	QR-B	35 K-B2	R-R2
18 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3	36 Q-K4ch	Resigns

New England Championship

The third annual New England Championship will begin Sept. 1 at the Elks' Auditorium, Attleboro, Mass., at 7 p. m. Play is scheduled for Sept. 1 through 4. Sven Brask is tournament director, and Hy Fine is chairman of the tournament committee.

Removal of Over-Training Aids Swimmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Seeking a reason why almost all the pre-1933 men's swimming records have been removed from the record book, the writer queried George Schroth, coach of The Olympic Club.

"One reason why Weismuller's time of 51 seconds for the 100 yards is the only one left on the books (and it has twice been lowered by Alan Ford of Yale with a time of 49.7) is that from 1920 on there have been more swimmers, more competitions and consequently the law of averages has provided more and better material for the coaches to work with. As far as the American crawl is concerned, there has been no improvement in stroking, as Weismuller's stroke (taught him by coach Bill Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club) is as good as that used by any of the great stars who have come after him."

In 1932, Schroth pointed out, the Japanese brought to the Olympic Games at Los Angeles the Japanese crawl, which stressed a fast arm recovery. This impressed a number of coaches. However, after employing this method for a few years, it was discontinued, and all returned to the stroke used by Weismuller. A noted American coach experimented with a 12-beat kick, but when he found that it did not work out satisfactorily, he went back to the six-beat crawl.

The backstroke, said George, has changed. When Harold Kruger was supreme in this event he swam with a 'sit-up' style with practically no arm glide, his arms churning the water at a terrific rate. Warren Kealoha defeated Kruger in Honolulu with more of a lay-out style, won the 100-meter backstroke title for the United States in the 1920 Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1:15.1/5 and successfully defended his title at the 1924 Olympic Games at Paris in 1:13.1/5. George Kojac won the Olympic championship at the 1928 Games at Amsterdam in 1:08.4/5, lying flatter on the water.

Then came the greatest of them all, Adolph Kiefer, who revolutionized backstroke swimming on position and recovery. Utilizing his natural buoyancy in the water to hold his body up, he used every ounce of energy of his legs and arms to push and pull himself ahead. He brought the arms forward over the water like an oar and put his hands in the water at an angle of 30 degrees in front of the shoulders. Thus, when he started to pull, the movement pressed him forward instead of slightly to the side as did the method used by the former champions. Kiefer's time in winning the 100-meter backstroke championship at the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin was 1:05.9.

In the important matter of training, stated Schroth, the pre-1920 methods were much different from those employed today. Then the swimmers swam only three times a week and there was no leg work. The routine usually consisted of time trials over 50 and 440 yards on Monday, nothing on Tuesday, time trials over 100 and 220 on Wednesday, nothing on Thursday, and time trials over 50 and 440 yards again on Friday. But there was always the chance of going stale if more training was done.

"If one were asked to give in one sentence why all pre-1933 men's swimming records have been surpassed," concluded George Schroth, "it would be—the chance of going stale through over-training has been removed."

Sports Around the Town

About this time every baseball year the boys behind the typewriters begin speculating on the managerial situation. Will the unsigned big league pilots be retained for at least another year?

Here in Boston the names of Joe Cronin and Bob Coleman can be included. Not much has been rumored about Joe and his Fenway post, but at least one critic has written that the Braves' field boss is on the way out.

However, relieving Coleman of his duties at Allston would be silly legislation, and certainly Bob Quinn is not the man to be part of such business. Despite sound financial backing for the first time in many years, the Braves—due to war conditions—are unable to buy the hitters that would make them a first-division outfit.

Coleman already has proved his ability to handle ball players and run a club. Even though the National League standing does not suggest it, he has done well enough to deserve a 1944 contract, considering the circumstances. Joe Cronin, too, will undoubtedly get a new contract before long. Joe is a better manager today than he ever was. Tom Yawkey and Eddie Collins know this. Thus, the only unanswered question surrounding Cronin's new contract is the length of it.

Once again Frank G. Menke, in his latest literary work, Encyclopedia of Sports, has ignored Cooperstown and Abner Doubleday in recording the beginning of baseball. The author maintains, as he has in the past, that the national game was played along the Eastern seaboard some years before Doubleday was born, naming Hoboken, N. J., as the game's likely birthplace. Our only comment on this is that the men who run baseball should once and for all time make a thoroughly publicized research job on this matter and either permanently silence the anti-Cooperstown critics or make their discoveries front-page news.

Eastern Play-offs

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26 (AP)—Eastern League play-offs will open Tuesday, Sept. 12, two days after the close of the regular season.

The Gannett Trophy will be awarded the regular season champion on the night of its first play-off game at home.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works: sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Massachusetts, until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, September 26, 1944, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the placing of approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of hydraulic filling for Embankments "A" and "B" at the General Edward Lawrence Logan Airport, East Boston. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $75,000, payable to the order of the Department of Public Works, or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461, of the Acts of 1933. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works, August 26, 1944.

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We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 849 Boylston Street, Boston, Com. 4045.

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WARDROBE Trunks wanted in fair condition. Copley Luggage Works, 472 Boylston St., Boston. Ken 1760

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Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden. Buffet—11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dinner dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROO

U. S. and Britain Examine Bulgaria's Plea for Peace

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 26—Bulgaria's direct, formal plea for an armistice, transmitted through the British ambassador at Ankara, is now receiving official consideration in London and Washington, according to information here Aug. 25, thus hastening the collapse of Germany's Balkan front and the end of the war.

Such a development is to be expected, especially after Romania's surrender. If, also the Ankara report that all German forces have been withdrawn from Bulgaria is correct, then that State should have little difficulty in "working its passage home," provided there is a real realization in Sofia that the victorious Allies will not tolerate a continuance of the unsavory intrigues which have hitherto marked the rather scandalous scramble for safety of Germany's satellites in the Balkans.

Britain and the United States, from their past official declarations and from their loyalty to allies Yugoslavia and Greece, who suffered at the hands of the Bulgars, will certainly insist upon, first, unconditional surrender of Bulgaria and, secondly, of its acceptance of the principle that no enemy state shall be allowed to continue to hold territorial gains resulting from aggression.

Hitherto there has been little indication that Bulgaria was willing to accept this standpoint as regards to Thrace and Macedonia, rather hoping, apparently, that continued diplomatic relations with Russia would benefit them.

This is hardly conceivable and now there seems, from London's standpoint, little to be done except for Bulgaria to accept. Presumably, final decisions concerning the details of frontiers will be made, not now but later under more normal conditions.

Hungary, also, is obviously making attempts to appease the Allies, but equally with Bulgaria, is largely responsible for the instability of the Balkans' relations.

Both were close allies of totalitarian Germany and Italy before the outbreak of the present war, and Hungary joined in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia in 1938. In 1940 Hungary seized Transylvania from Romania, and in 1941, disregarding all treaty obligations, betrayed Yugoslavia and seized some of its territory.

It will be equally difficult for Hungary to disgorge its gains from aggression, as for Bulgaria, but this, too, must be a condition for that country's securing of peace.

Little authorized information has come from Romania since the peace proclamation was radiocast two days ago. German confusion over Romania's exit from the war is shown in the German press attack upon that country which described Romania's action as worse than Italy's defection last summer.

That Germany is experiencing difficulty in forming a new puppet government is shown by the fact that hitherto German propaganda has not been able to publish a list of the names.

Even if Romania's acceptance of Allied terms was simply a desperate bid for prevention of total collapse of the state and nothing more, as now suggested in some quarters here, it has caused a great breach in Germany's Balkan defences through which the Russians can now hope soon to threaten the Aegean Sea from the north, as well as to strike from the north and west.

Army's Realty Plan Defended By War Aide

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Congressional critics of the Army's hotel and land acquisition program were told by a War Department official yesterday that their objections were unjustified.

Col. John J. O'Brien, chief of the Army's real estate division, made the statement in testimony before the Senate's War Investigating Committee, which recently accused the War Department of "arbitrary and high-handed" methods in dealing with hotel owners.

"The criticisms leveled at our office have not been borne out by the facts," Colonel O'Brien declared.

"In January, 1944, your committee investigated the War Department's use of hotels at Miami Beach, Fla., at length and issued a report which severely criticized us," Colonel O'Brien said.

"At this hearing, a letter was produced . . . signed by 12 of the leading real estate and hotel men in Miami Beach, praising the War Department for its conduct of the acquisition and stating that the rents paid were satisfactory.

"A number of the witnesses who testified with so much feeling against the War Department in January of this year had signed that letter."

He said no mention of the letter was made in the Committee's report.

Colonel O'Brien also said witnesses testified that the Army's hospital at Camp Atterbury, Ind., was superior to the Ream General Hospital at Palm Beach, Fla., but in its report the Committee quoted only those of an opposite viewpoint.

New Plan to Detect 'Black Mart' in Gas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—A new program aimed at detecting "black market" gasoline sales will be put into effect on an experimental basis in Philadelphia next month and be extended to the rest of the country if it works, the Office of Price Administration announced.

The plan requires that all gasoline distributors serving Philadelphia retail outlets report monthly the volume of sales at each outlet, compared with sales for the same corresponding month in 1942.

The reports will show whether any service stations have noticeably increased their gasoline business since the beginning of rationing.

The agency said that although an increase in volume of sales would not in itself make a case against any station, possession of such information would help in selecting retail outlets for "detailed auditing and checking."

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25

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Associated Press

Hitchhiker!

Crewmen of a United States submarine opened the conning tower after surfacing and found this seal nonchalantly surveying the broad Pacific.

"Off Limits" to Troops

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS IN BRITTANY (AP)—One thing that annoys doughboys most is that after fighting for days—perhaps weeks—to take a town, it immediately is put "off limits."

That means no soldiers are allowed to remain in town unless they are on official business. The Army can't police every liberated town, and occupation by troops interferes with rehabilitation and civic life—but the infantry can't always see these reasons.

"We even have the Germans trained now," said one disgruntled doughboy. "The last thing a Nazi does before pulling out of town is hang up a sign reading 'Off limits to all troops.'"

Brevities

Senator White says our gold at Fort Knox is "like having extra clean shirts in a bureau drawer." And what's that like? — New Haven Register.

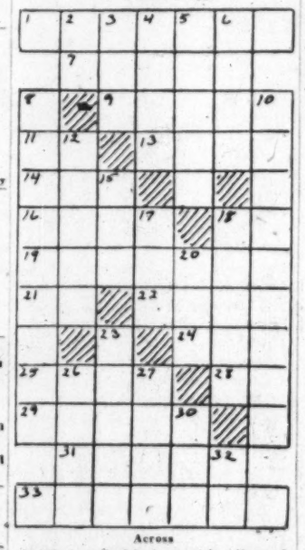
An economist says there are too many $1,000 bills in circulation. It's funny, but we hadn't noticed it. — Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Today's Quotation

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining.
—LONGFELLOW

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What musical instrument has its music an octave lower than it sounds?
7—Name of Grace Darling is associated with what islands?
9—What is the vast, swampy coniferous forest region of Siberia, beginning where tundra ends?
11—Lord (abbr.).
13—What is the central projection of a shield?
14—In what month was Claude Debussy born (abbr.)?
16—Steep, rugged rock is what?
18—What is a prefix signifying "double"?
19—What is principal chemical constituent of the substance of hair, epidermis, nails, feathers, and horn?
21—What is nationality of Matisse, painter and sculptor (abbr.)?
23—Delineators do what?
24———— Claire.
25—What do you call a musical work or composition?
28—Symbol for aluminum.
29—What Florida resort is famous for its fishing?
31—What British novelist lived on Isle of Man?
33—Emmy was first name of what dramatic soprano?

Down

2—Supposing.
3—Figure of what creature is silhouetted on wall in Whittier's "Snow-Bound"?
4—Constellation Cancer is pictorially represented as what?
5—What well-known bulbous plant is mentioned in the Pentateuch?
6—Limbs.
8—What is a city of southeastern Idaho?
10—Colon, Panama, was formerly called what?
12—What famous German painter was born at Nuremberg?
15—What fish has elongate pikelike body?
17—To go about (dial).
18—Who was a goddess of the moon in Roman mythology?
20—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
23—What French novelist lived at "Monte Cristo"?
26—What is a gait of a horse in which legs on same side move in same direction simultaneously?
27—What is a long, pointed rod to hold meat for roasting before an open fire?
30—What is a blackbird of the cuckoo family?
32—Half an em.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.
—ROMANS 8:15

Daily Anecdote

Hawthorne's Economy

In his preoccupation with his work, Nathaniel Hawthorne was completely oblivious to his personal appearance.

One day while he was visiting a friend, the latter noticed that the author's coat was extremely dusty, and offered to brush it.

"No, no," objected Mr. Hawthorne, "I never brush my coat."

"Why not?" asked his friend.

"Oh," said the author, "it wears it out."

Wide World

Gas Masks at a Nickel Apiece!

From Sydney, Australia, come these pictures of the latest idea in gas masks. Designed to sell for five cents apiece, the respirators are made of thick, brown paper, have a cellophane window, and a box filled with chemical. Feature of the mask is that voice may be heard through it. If deemed practicable, the device, with improvements, may become part of the standard equipment of industry for protection of workers. Photograph on right reveals wearer testing mask in smoke-filled chamber.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor By Vic Herman

"Oh! George must have joined the Navy!"

In Lighter Vein

Here's Another One

Three professors were sitting in a railway station, waiting for a train. They became so deeply engrossed in conversation that they failed to notice when the train arrived. In fact, not until it was pulling out did they see it. At that, all three sprinted with great diligence, and two of them caught the train.

The third was standing dejectedly on the platform when a waggish bystander said, "Why look so sad? Two out of three made it. That's a pretty good average!"

"Yes, I know," sighed the professor, "but they came down to see me off."

Second Sight

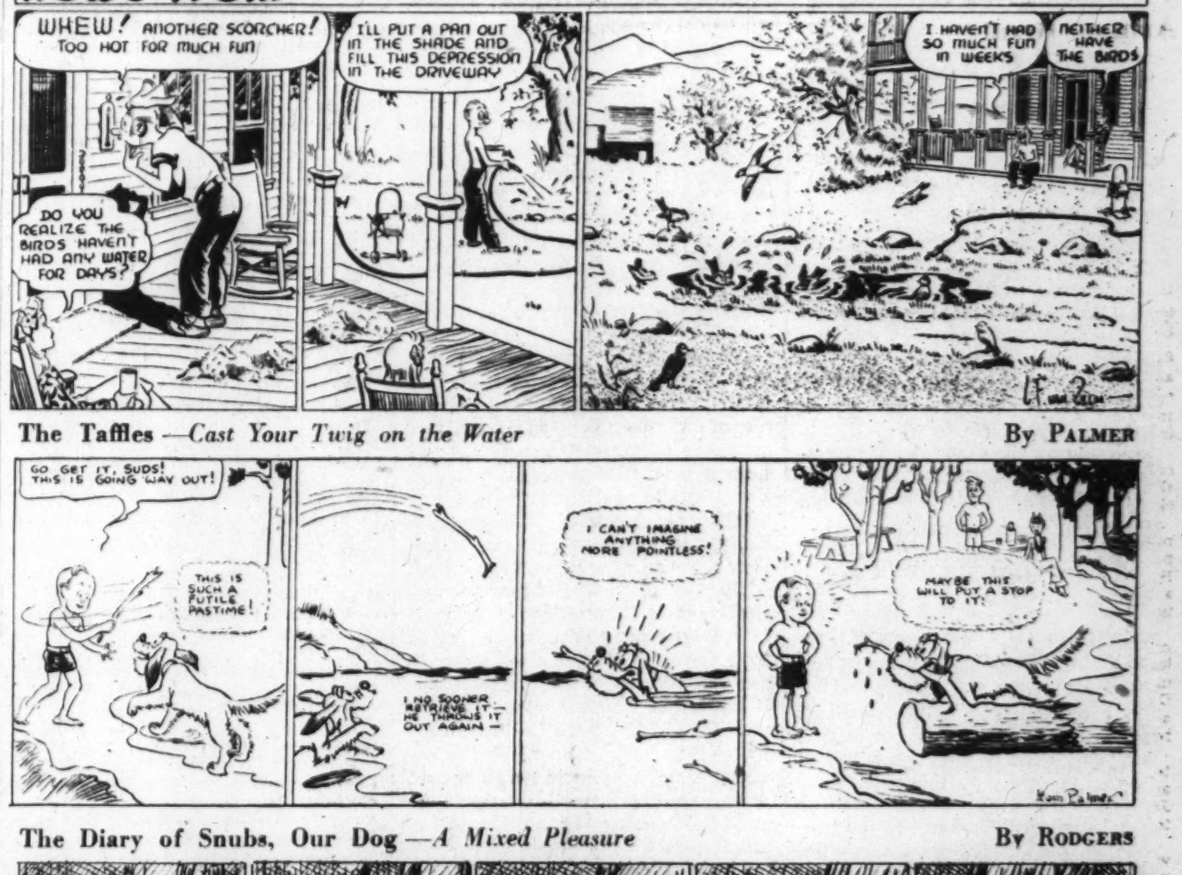
A soldier patient at a Florida hospital didn't want to rush his new feminine acquaintance unduly. When he queried, "Do you believe in love at first sight?" and she firmly answered in the negative, his rejoinder was, "OK, I'll see you tomorrow."

Save That Shopping Bag

Save your old shopping bag. Take it back to the store with you and use it again and again until it is completely worn out, for fifty big brown paper bags contain enough raw material for one medium-sized V-box.

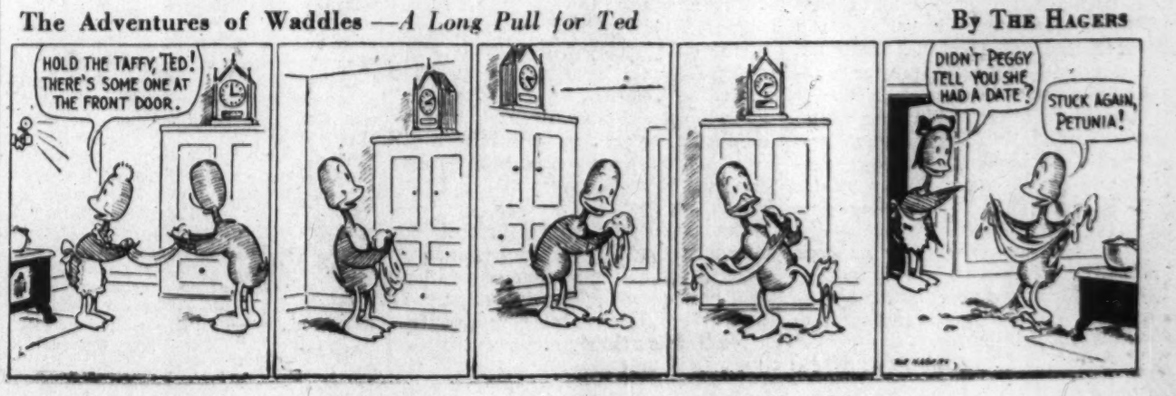
J. F. Dix, War Production Board manager, made this appeal in an effort to persuade shoppers to help cut civilian use of high-grade paper pulp.

In case you are in doubt, V-boxes are special overseas cartons made 15 times stronger than those used in domestic shipping. They can be dropped from planes without splitting, can withstand months of tropical mold and arctic frost, can be floated ashore without penetration of moisture.


NEWS ITEM— WE ALL HAVE FUN! - HAVE YOU WATERED YOUR BIRDS TODAY?
WHEW! ANOTHER SCORCHER! TOO HOT FOR MUCH FUN
I'LL PUT A PAN OUT IN THE SHADE AND FILL THIS DEPRESSION IN THE DRIVEWAY
DO YOU REALIZE THE BIRDS HAVEN'T HAD ANY WATER FOR DAYS?
I HAVEN'T HAD SO MUCH FUN IN WEEKS
NEITHER HAVE THE BIRDS
The Taffles —Cast Your Twig on the Water
By PALMER

GO GET IT, SUDS! THIS IS GOING WAY OUT!
THIS IS SUCH A FUTILE PASTIME!
I NO SOONER RETRIEVE IT HE THROWS IT OUT AGAIN —
I CAN'T IMAGINE ANYTHING MORE POINTLESS!
MAYBE THIS WILL PUT A STOP TO IT!
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —A Mixed Pleasure
By RODGERS

It was no fun waiting in the dark half the night-
So I was glad when I heard the prowler coming-
That is-
I was sort of glad-
If you know what I meant!
The Adventures of Waddles —A Long Pull for Ted
By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Calling Out the Police

If the proposals in the elaborate privacy of Dumbarton Oaks are as realistically forward-looking as some of those presented outside, the delegates of the three Powers now in conference are certainly not wasting their time. The public can make a bigger contribution than it suspects to the success of this conference simply by getting behind some of these unofficial proposals.

Wendell Willkie's recommendation that the President of the United States be empowered to use a section of the American armed forces when necessary to back up decisions of the international security organization is already superseded by a proposal to empower the American representative on a world council to call out the necessary armed force. This plan is reported as indorsed by Secretary Hull and John Foster Dulles, Mr. Dewey's adviser on foreign policy, in an agreement designed to keep the question of world peace above partisan politics.

The proposal should not seem too startling to those who keep abreast of the fundamental changes in world thinking on the question of national security. The nations now recognize that national security may best be served by international action. This was admitted in a measure even under the old systems of alliances. Today the fact has become the "head of the corner" as the nations lay the foundations of a durable peace.

But not all of us are ready to recognize the implications of the general move away from alliances toward a police system. Some still insist that to use armed forces—even to enforce a decision taken on the findings of an international court and ordered by an executive council with the approval of an international assembly—is war.

But it is not war. It is police action. To give the American delegate on the council direct access to American armed force for law enforcement need not be to trespass on Congress' Constitutional right to declare war.

This prerogative, in any event, is not so ironclad as many Americans imagine it to be. In certain circumstances a President, under constitutional authority, can put the country in a position heading toward war, and from which Congress could hardly extricate it. An arrangement which would lessen the likelihood of war is the real remedy for all such situations. The certainty of swift action against aggression would lessen the likelihood of war.

The American people seem ready to set aside part of their armed forces for police action under terms definitely stated in the covenant of a new world organization. They seem to be convinced that such an organization can be the guardian of their own peace as well as that of other peoples. Given honest information and clear leadership, they will not long refuse to approve plans for making action in the name of the organization swift and effective.

Shadows and Events

On November 7, 1918, church bells rang, whistles tooted, the crowds came out in the cities and the countryside spread the good news that the war was over. On November 11, World War One *really* ended.

On June 3, 1944, a world waiting for the liberation of the European Continent heard that the long-prepared invasion of France by the Allies had begun. In the midst of the excitement, the hope, the grim determination, inspired by this message another came. The invasion had not begun. On June 6, our soldiers *were* in France.

On August 23 people in Allied countries were celebrating the fall—no, the rise—of Paris. The next few days were to see unraveled the strange story of another fluke. But on August 26 Paris *was* free.

But there was no material here for satire by our enemies. These premature celebrations were too surely the shadows that coming events cast before them. Probably we shall all be more cautious about the first reports that our forces have occupied Berlin. But even now the shadows are lengthening in that direction. The event seems as certain as if it had already occurred.

Freedom From Air

"High vacuum," a new field of industry getting less and less out of more and more, is not only an under-appreciated cog in the war machine but is also a contradiction of the copybook maxim that a person gets out of anything only what he puts into it.

Some persons may think the air is empty to begin with, but anyone who sees silverware blacken, copper corrode or iron rust knows that air can be an active agent. Industrialists know, for they have found high vacuum to be the only medium in which they can do important war jobs.

Before the war the vacuum process was widely used in food packaging and in evacuating electric light bulbs and radio tubes. War speeded research, since every process is as fast as its slowest process, and national defense hinged on quicker production of magnesium for planes and bombs, electronic equipment for radar, lens coating for military optics, and even dehydrated food for troops and mutual aid. High vacuum was found indispensable for these tasks. Importance can be measured by the fact that electronics mushroomed above the prewar automobile industry in dollar volume.

Consumers interested in cheaper and better gasoline, building materials, and other improvements are in line to benefit from present work on "molecular distillation" in high vacuum. Engineers even have proposed a "free path" for making New York only an hour from San Francisco via vacuum-tube transit! This overcoming of the ageless enemy of air resistance is another freedom worth fighting for.

Electoral College Abuse

The plan for an Electoral College revolt of Southern Democrats has been an affair of mixed motives. Some of those who persuaded the Texas and Mississippi Democratic conventions to threaten to instruct their slates of Presidential electors to vote for "some other Democrat" were moved primarily by uneasiness about a Fourth Term or traditional loyalty to states' rights as opposed to the Roosevelt Administration's extension of Federal powers and Federal bureaucracy. Others didn't like some of the social and labor policies of the New Deal.

Others sought to defend "white supremacy" and certain restrictions on Negro voting and education. Others were fighting a factional war within their own party and state for power and patronage. Political observers have suspected that some of the politicians never intended to go through with the threat to vote against their Party's nominee, but were only using it for bargaining purposes.

This bargaining purpose has now come sharply to attention by disclosure of a letter from a Texas elector to electors in Mississippi and Louisiana, proposing a three-state combination to form a balance-of-power bloc in the Electoral College. The argument was that those in control of the Democratic Party would make concessions rather than see patronage go to Republicans.

This kind of calculation may be practical politics. Those who employ it may be interested in principles rather than patronage. But it is not likely to set well with the average citizen. For it is based on a claim that the citizen's vote for President can be disregarded by electors. The Mississippi electors are already reported in revolt against the scheme and many Texans are cooling off. Regardless of the purposes of an Electoral College revolt, the method, while technically Constitutional, is contrary to the spirit and practice of American democracy. It is bound to backfire.

Oil Agreement: Treaty Test

The Administration's decision to submit the Anglo-American oil agreement to the Senate as a treaty for ratification is a wise one, even if it risks delay and a measure of unnecessarily provocative debate. The alternative course would have been to regard the pact as an executive agreement.

The temptation to employ this technique was perhaps not great in the case of the oil agreement, because in any event it would have had to be submitted to Congress to obtain the required appropriations. Even so, it must look easier to the executive branch of Government to get a straight majority approval from Congress than a two-thirds vote from the Senate.

The move will help to assure the American public that international agreements of the stature of treaties will not be concluded without proper approval by the people's representatives. This is a timely reassurance.

Watchful Waiting?

Veterans Now

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

AN ATTACK TRANSPORT BOUND FOR GUAM

They are veterans now, nearly all of them.

The ship's company haven't been off this old bucket for a period of more than 10 days in the past 18 months. They have stamped their feet against the raw fogged winds of the Aleutians. They have sweltered in Kula Gulf and Milne Bay. Several of them have been decorated—Bronze Star, Navy Cross, Legion of Merit.

On this trip, the ship's first lieutenant, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander B. Taylor of San Francisco, received the Silver Star for "gallantry and intrepidity" at Tarawa. There was a short ceremony, with presentation by the commodore, and a "Hip-hip-hooray" from the enlisted men on the housetop afterwards. The citation read in part:

"By his tireless efforts on the pier at Betio Island, he was in large part responsible for maintaining a flow of supplies to the troops on the beach. Working night and day under most difficult conditions, he exhibited a high degree of initiative in supervising the unloading of boats and moving materials to the beach from the pier.

"For the first three days of the operation, the pier was constantly under enemy machine-gun fire, danger to personel being increased by the chance that ammunition on the pier might be detonated by this fire. He remained constantly on his station until . . . November 27, 1943. At the end of eight days he was at the point of physical exhaustion."

The ship is a veteran, too. She was launched at about the same time as the Treaty of Versailles but has proved more seaworthy. She is older than many of the marines and sailors on board. The Navy took her over in 1941, tore out her mahogany staircases, carted away her swimming pools, strung her with Higgins boats, and spent about $13,000,000 converting her into an attack transport.

Once, she went to Japan on pleasure cruises. Since Guadalcanal, she has delivered thousands of troops tens of thousands of miles to a dozen beachheads. She is grimy and cluttered and the home of veteran cockroaches. There is a bomb shrapnel scar in her smoke stack. If she goes to Japan again, it will not be for pleasure.

The marine passengers are veterans. In the composite group of the First Marine Brigade are high-booted former paramarines and raiders, leathernecks who fought on Tulagi, New Georgia, Bougainville, Tarawa, Kwajalein, and Eniwetok. They have done a marine's share of driving the Jap from one toehold after another.

The ship is a floating Turkish bath. Wilfred Burchett (London Daily Express) and I sleep on the roof of a generator shack, nearly the highest housing on the ship. There is just room on our perch for four sailors, two marines, two correspondents, and a parakeet from Guadalcanal.

We sleep well, except when the wind or the ship's whistle blows too hard. The whistle is directly over our heads and it roars down the night's silence at unannounced intervals. The wind has a special knack for picking up your bedroll and ripping it into a crazily flapping mess of poncho, blanket, and mattress.

The parakeet belongs to Private Alfred "Lin" Howell of New York and her name is Patricia Gizmo Lockafoon (gizmo and lockafoon are marine-ese doubletalk). But Howell calls her "Baby." Parakeets are green-and-red pocket editions of parrots. Their expression is confined to squawks but they have some determination. "Baby" and a parakeet friend belonging to another marine climbed a radio antenna the other afternoon and couldn't be persuaded to climb down. In trying to dislodge "Baby," Howell shook the wire too hard. Her wings clipped, "Baby" fluttered helplessly seawards. Then we heard a series of dismayed squawks from somewhere below. "Baby" had fallen into a landing boat and been saved.

A relieved gallery—including three majors and a lieutenant colonel—returned to sunning, chess, cards, reading, and rest.

JOHN BEAUFORT

Russian Resilience

The Bookshelf

What proves to be a diary of a Soviet Union war correspondent comes to view in THE TEMPERING OF RUSSIA, by Ilya Ehrenburg, translated by Alexander Kaun. (New York: Knopf. $3.) Covering events from the start of the German attack until July, 1942, it runs today somewhat like a newsreel played in reverse—Minsk falls, Vitebsk is captured, then Smolensk, then Orel, then Kiev.

Those were the days when the Nazis were irresistibly driving toward Moscow and Stalingrad. That was the time, too, of the "tempering." The world had given the Soviet state six weeks of survival. Hitler himself hoped to finish the job in three months or less. But even at this darkest hour the Russian people never faltered, never lost hope. To note an early entry:

> Sept. 22, 1941—Three months have passed. We have lived through much grief. The enemy has occupied whole regions, cities, the capital of the Ukraine. . . . We face the truth unblinkingly. When we now say, "Victory will be ours," this is not blind faith, but dead certainty.

This proud confidence runs like a red thread through Mr. Ehrenburg's book. To transcribe further:

> Oct. 11—Hitler will not destroy Russia. Russia was Russia is, and Russia will be.
>
> Oct. 25—It is impossible to occupy Russia. It has never happened and never will. . . . Russia always sucked the enemy in.
>
> Nov. 1—The farther the enemy enters into our country, the fiercer becomes the resistance. We shall make machine guns, airplanes, tanks —in camps, in deserts, in forests. We shall amaze the world with our persistence.
>
> Nov. 3—Many times Russia has been tortured by foreign occupants. No one has ever conquered Russia. Hitler, that Tyrolese spy, will never be the master of Russia! The dead will arise. The forests will rebel. The rivers will swallow the enemy.

The author, an old and fiery revolutionary, knows, nevertheless, how to be delicate and sensitive, as a former book, "The Fall of Paris," shows.

"On the first day of the war," he says in the foreword to the present work, "I forgot that I had previously written novels and poems. I became a journalist, only a journalist, whose place is on the firing line. I breathe the air of battle." Every page of "Tempering" verifies this assertion.

Before the war, Mr. Ehrenburg spent many years abroad, and his star has not always stood so high at home as it stands today. He is of Jewish-Russian stock. "I am a Jew," he explains. "I say this with pride. Hitler hates us most intensely, which is a feather in our cap."

At one time he represented in Soviet literature the internationalist, ultra-leftist tendencies for which Trotzky stood in politics and, to a certain degree, Litvinov in diplomacy. Were it not for June 21, 1941, which brought him home and aroused in him, as in so many other Soviet intellectuals, a new and fervent Russian patriotism, he might have ended in exile and would hardly have attained prominence. In this book, the cosmopolitan Ehrenburg returns to the grass-roots of his country, visiting collective farms, army camps, hospitals and schools, and interviewing generals, snipers, and railroadmen. Everything he sees, hears, and feels, he records in lucid, graphic style.

J. J.

Mirror of World Opinion

Food or Racing?

"And the winner will receive the richest purse in the history of the Pimlico racetrack."—Radio announcer.

It has been suggested to a number of State Granges that they forego their conventions because of transportation shortages. These conventions deal with the problems of an organization engaged in food production.

With shortages of men, shortages of transportation, shortages of gasoline and shortages of equipment, something seems wrong when we are breaking records in purses on horse racing and urging food producers to let up on their organization activities to save transportation. One big race costs more in time, money, transportation, gasoline, and equipment than a score of State Grange conventions.—*National Grange Monthly.*

When Joe Comes Marching Home

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

I have been thinking for the past month, since I got back from England and France, about the soldiers I saw and talked to over there. I have been trying to resolve my impressions into some sort of order. I was in the war zone only about four months and yet I felt baffled and confused when I returned suddenly to the point of view of the United States. How much more of a shock is the transition going to be for the American soldiers, when they return?

The war correspondents don't pay much attention to this part of the situation. Political polls are forbidden. I never was prouder of my profession of reporter than I was in seeing what those American and British war correspondents were doing. There is literally no spot so hazardous that some reporter doesn't volunteer to go along. In fact, they compete for the most dangerous assignments. Look at the casualty lists. They shame even cowardly people like me to pretend to want to do things. Nobody was more surprised than I was to find myself on the Normandy beachhead.

But these are war correspondents, not political correspondents. I found myself constantly asking questions and thinking about things that they weren't bothering about. Most of these things had to do with what the men in the army are thinking and how they may react after they come home—the virile, male element of the American nation; the young men whose absence makes any domestic gathering seem so queer now.

Here are a few impressions I want to put down. You may not like all of them, but they represent my own judgment.

In many, many chats I found soldiers feeling a strong sense of abuse and irritation over civilians in America. They are "mad" with the folks back home. They are sore about the strikers in particular, but they also scoff at the alleged hardships of everyday life compared to their own.

In a lot of cases this attitude takes the form of wanting to "get even." The feeling isn't formulated very exactly, but if it were put into words it might be—"Wait till we get back; then it will be *our* turn."

This attitude is apt to express itself as it has after other wars in a strong political bloc of veterans, like the G. A. R. or the American Legion. Because I write politics in Washington, I shouldn't be surprised if the returning veterans become the greatest organized political force in the country. They will perhaps pretty well take over the country politically for a good many years.

This situation is accentuated by the wide lack of knowledge of what the war is all about. I know it may sound exaggerated, but save in a general way, and in the form of large, rather meaningless platitudes, I believe that many, maybe most of the soldiers, do not know what they are fighting for in any strong intellectual way. The British are doing a fine job in educating and informing their army. American authorities seem fearful at every step of a congressional investigation. The Army periodicals "Yank" and "Stars and Stripes" are excellent house organs, that would be about as good for the Nazi army so far as ideological content is concerned. They are politically neuter.

I believe that just to the degree that we have failed to give the soldiers an altruistic goal for their sacrifices, we may expect a one-sided reaction when they come home.

I imagined when I went over that most of the soldiers would favor Roosevelt for President. I guessed the ratio might be about 3 to 5. If I had to make a guess now, I would put that a lot higher. I hardly heard a "G. I." mention the matter who didn't favor Roosevelt.

But there is an Army spectator-attitude toward the election. I imagine hundreds of thousands will not bother to get absentee ballots. The election has some of the unreality to them of other home phenomena.

Everything tends to be oversimplified. Thus in the soldier's vote controversy the Army overseas, I think, tends to think it was Congress which "tried to stop the vote" and the President who took the soldiers' part. This attitude may cause some soldiers to vote who otherwise wouldn't bother.

These are just random observations on my part, though I confess I feel they are accurate enough. Of one thing I feel confident. A lot of my friends think the Army will come back quietly to the United States, be reabsorbed placidly in the domestic scene, and so pass out of the picture. I don't think so. I think we have unleashed a power, for good or ill, that is going to be a major factor for a generation and whose emotions, now being generated, may be a torrential force in days to come.

Frontiers of Security

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

A half-century ago, and even more recently, the great grassy plains of western United States were virtually held in common by those whose herds of cattle roamed and fed upon them without let or hindrance. This tenure—it could hardly be called occupancy—was enjoyed by its undisturbed benefactors, condoned by those who believed in the moral necessity of line fences, and marveled at by those who had, by experience, come to believe that even remote neighbors could enjoy privileges without imposed restrictions.

But there came a time when new and narrower frontiers had to be established if peace amongst even these widely separated neighbors was to be even superficially preserved. There came to the region, from Texas to Montana, and elsewhere in the broad domain, bands, large and small, known to those they preyed upon, as cattle rustlers. Animals grazing far from the home corral began to disappear mysteriously. When found, if by chance they were, it often was discovered that the original marking brands had been destroyed and new ones substituted. More often, at first, the animals were driven to market at once.

Another upsetting complication was the appearance of unwelcome neighbors on lands a dozen or more miles distant who imagined that the grass and water, free to all, was intended to be for sheep as well as cattle. This was disturbing and upsetting to the status quo. It brought the older residents almost to the point of waging an undeclared war against those they regarded as claim-jumpers on lands to which neither cattleman nor sheepman had a vestige of title.

The compromise finally reached found practical and effective expression in miles upon miles of line fences. New and definite, even if temporary, frontiers of safety were established. As new settlers continued to arrive and as legal claims to lands were acquired under the Homestead Act, these widely exploited fences were moved, readjusted, and became permanent boundaries.

No country lawyer, wherever in this country of ours a generation or two ago, could presume to claim seniority or be regarded as a veteran until he had, either for an aggrieved plaintiff or a defiant defendant, tried and won a line-fence suit in court. It was not difficult, after all. Such neighborhood quarrels were frequent and bitter, and almost always a subterfuge clouding personal animosities.

But we continue, at least metaphorically, to build in this grand but tempestuous world of ours, barriers sometimes necessary and confining, and sometimes needless and spite-provoking, in an effort to separate some objectionable neighbors on the one side, and to enforce or safeguard a superficially created or a naturally cultivated community spirit on the other side.

If it were possible, as in the case of the cattlemen and sheepmen, to realize in every instance the wisdom or necessity of restoring and maintaining peace by understanding and agreement, the neighbors, near or remote, would have no need to intervene. But so long as predatory impulses prevail and men persist in invading, by force, the domain of their neighbors, whoever they are and wherever they may be, the line fence must be converted into a corral.

Just now, the problem which demands the prayerful and sober consideration of us all, commoners, statesmen, everyone, is to determine the circumference and area of this proposed enclosure. Is the corral to fence all the world away from offending and aggressive neighbors, or is it to enclose within more limited borders those whose future and continuing good conduct we hope to insure?

The line fence required to enclose the larger circumference, if maintained effectively, must be protected by forces on land, on sea, and in the air, capable always of the necessary defense. The less extended areas, it would seem, can be more easily policed, either from within or without. This is the day of decision.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, AUGUST 26, 1944

Photo by Edward Quigley

"HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!" They're Back Again Doing War Work on the Farm and in City Streets. "We'll Never Be Caught Short on Horses Again," Say Appreciative Owners. See "Power-Packin' Dobbin," *Pages 8-9.*

Should Wages Be Increased? - - - - *By Lloyd G. Reynolds* - - - - **Page Three**

Starting School for the first time is a major event in the life of child and parents alike. Then is when every parent should ask themselves the question: "Is my child *ready* to start a happy and successful school career?" Many children undergo severe adjustments upon entering school, because of too little pre-school training, and because so many parents don't know *what school expects* of their children.

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MAIL THE COUPON

Should Wages Be Increased?

By Lloyd G. Reynolds

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS the National War Labor Board has maintained a wage stabilization policy which permits wage rates to be raised only if they are below the rates paid by other employers for comparable work in the area, or if they have increased less than 15 per cent since January, 1941 (the "Little Steel" formula), or if they are below 50 cents per hour (the "substandard" formula). It is these last two rulings which are under attack at present. In several major wage disputes now before the Board, union leaders are contending that the Little Steel formula should be modified and the substandard level raised.

Before discussing the possible effects of such a change in policy, it is necessary to say something about the extent of the wage increases which have already occurred. Some wage rates, of course, have risen much more than others, but for the sake of brevity it will be necessary to deal mainly in averages.

Between January, 1941, and October, 1943, the retail price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased by 23.4 per cent. The increase in the cost of living is not known, but may have been in the neighborhood of 30 per cent. The gross weekly earnings of all manufacturing workers increased during this period by 68.4 per cent. But there are now substantial deductions from wages for income tax, victory tax, war bond purchases and other purposes. These deductions are particularly heavy for workers with few or no dependents. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in an article appearing in the Monthly Labor Review for March, 1944, estimates that the net spendable earnings of a single worker increased by only 24.2 per cent over the period mentioned, while the earnings of a worker with three dependents increased by 44.8 per cent. The net increase in workers' money incomes has thus been much more moderate than commonly supposed. As regards real income, many workers in nonwar industries and many single workers even in war industry are worse off today than in January, 1941. When one states that the real income of workers as a whole has risen, these qualifications must be remembered. It must be recalled also that workers are working harder today for their weekly pay check than they did in January, 1941. The average manufacturing worker at that time worked only 39.0 hours per week, while in October, 1943, he worked 45.4 hours per week. On this basis alone the worker would be entitled to an increase of some 16 per cent in real income.

It must be concluded, I think, that the general wage level at the present time is not unduly high, relative to living costs. It is normal for wages to advance faster than the cost of living, since this is the only way in which workers' living standards can be improved in the long run. Nor are wages, considered as a cost, unduly high relative to the selling prices of manufactured goods. The level of industrial profits, which depends on the relative movement of wage rates and product prices, is higher today than at any time during the twenties and thirties. Increased labor efficiency resulting from rapid technical progress during the war has made labor worth more today than it was some years ago. The increase in output per man-hour in manufacturing is estimated at about 20 per cent. The present level of wage rates, in short, is not an artificial level which may be expected to collapse after the war, but should be regarded rather as a new plateau which will be maintained unless there is a very severe postwar depression.

Let us look now at the possible consequences of a further substantial increase in wages. The normal effect of a general wage increase, unless accompanied by an equal increase in labor efficiency, is to raise the level of prices and to increase labor's real income at the expense of other groups whose incomes have risen less rapidly. A general increase in wage levels at present would have this effect to some extent. But the present situation has certain peculiar features. A large percentage of the labor force is now working in war industries. If these workers are paid more, the Government must pay more for war materials and incur a larger debt, but there is no necessary effect on the price index.

The general existence of price ceilings, and of substantial profits out of which wage increases can be met, would also tend to reduce the effect of wage increases on the price level. Most of the money which the workers would receive in wage increases could not be spent because of the general scarcity of consumer goods, and would go instead into savings accounts and purchases of war bonds. The main effect, then, would not be inflation of the price level but an increase in the size of the public debt and an increase in the proportion of this debt held by wage earners. To a considerable extent, the argument over the proper level of wages is really an argument over the proper level of the public debt and the share of this debt which should be held by workers after the war.

It is necessary now to take account of the fact that the "average level of wages" is a fiction. Wage rates in different industries and occupations are highly unequal. In March, 1944, the average shipbuilding worker earned more than $60 per week, while the worker in the workshirt industry earned less than $20 per week. Many workers are still living far below the level of health and decency. Even if one does not think that general wage adjustments are desirable, the position of these workers should be improved. An increase in the War Labor Board's substandard formula to a level above 50 cents would not be completely effective, since the board can act only in dispute cases or where the employer files a voluntary application for a wage increase.

The need is for a general minimum applying equally to all industries and all workers. The minimum rate of 40 cents per hour provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act has been made obsolete by the rise in the general level of wages and prices. It would require a wage rate in the vicinity of 55 cents today to maintain the same standard of living which the 40-cent minimum would have provided in 1941. If substandard living conditions are to be eliminated, it is desirable that the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended as early as possible to provide a general minimum of at least 50 cents per hour.

There are strong arguments also for an upward modification of the "Little Steel" formula. An increase in the formula to, say, 25 per cent would not have much effect on wage rates in war industries, which have already risen considerably more than this. But it would permit increases for certain groups of workers—maintenance, clerical and other nonproduction workers, and workers in nonwar industries generally—whose rates have lagged behind the general wage movement and are now frozen in many instances at inequitably low levels. It would thus make possible a better balance in the wage structure, without necessarily having a generally unstabilizing effect on price and wage levels.

An authority on wage problems, Lloyd G. Reynolds is Associate Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins University and chairman of the special panel of the War Labor Board which heard the demand for wage increases in the textile industry.

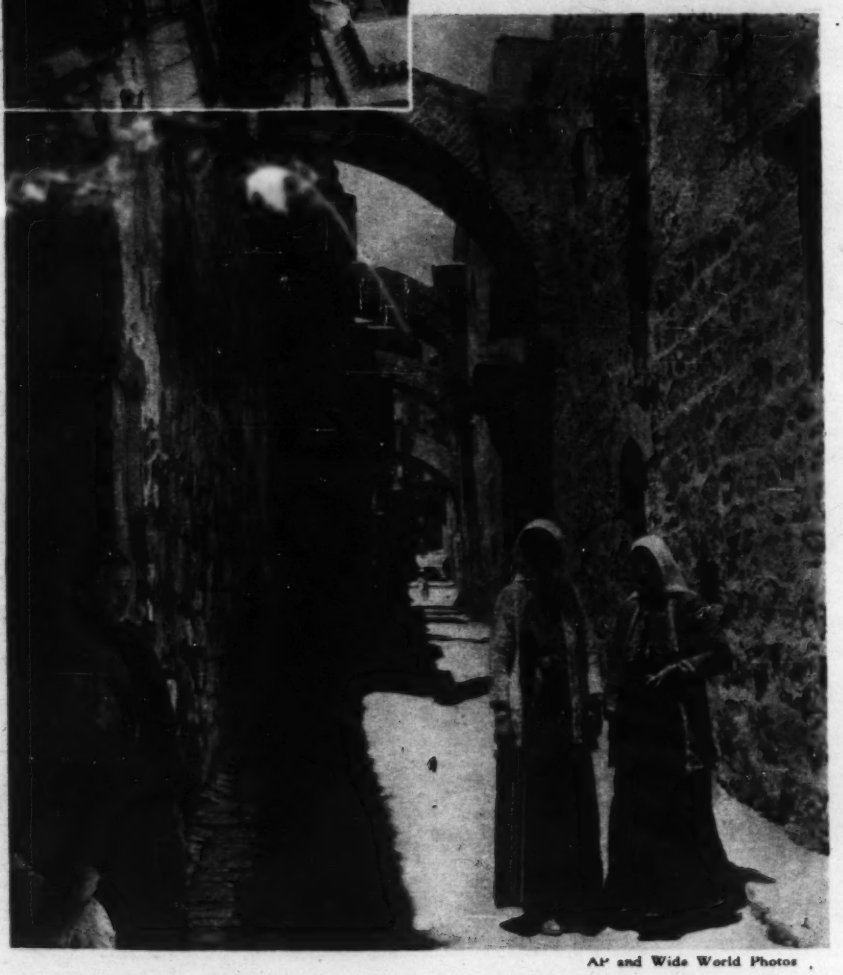
THEY'LL HAVE TO BE KEPT TOGETHER

Up, Up to Jerusalem

By Joseph Harrison

Left: Cairo's Main Railroad Station.

Right: Pyramid of Gizeh, From Hotel



A. & A. Wide World Photos

Via Dolorosa, Jerusalem, Showing Native Costumes and Picturesque Arches

A TRIP FROM Cairo to Jerusalem doesn't start at the railroad station. That would be too easy. It starts down the street from the renowned Shepheard's Hotel at the almost equally famous establishment of Thos. Cook and Sons, whose travel service has smoothed the rough spots for thousands of sightseers.

Inside Cook's you ask for a first-class compartment seat to Jerusalem. They inquire for what day. You tell them. They answer that it's impossible, that everything has been taken for the next week, the next two weeks, or even longer. Finally, however, you manage to agree on a date, and when the day arrives you careen through the streets in a windowless, and possibly doorless, taxi, to Cairo's Bab el Hadid Station. If you're fortunate enough to be traveling in uniform, you go to a special ticket office, where you buy a half-rate ticket for Jerusalem. But it isn't the money saved which is important in this case. It's the fact that you've purchased your fare without having your clothes half-ripped off and without having been trampled under the surging mob of Egyptian men, women, and children who are pulling and hauling each other at the other windows.

* * *

When you reach your seat, you throw open the window and the porter, a sturdy, barefooted fellow with an immaculate white turban about his head, tosses your luggage through it. If there's someone sitting by the window, your gear invariably lands in his lap: if not, it thumps to the floor, whence you must lift it to the rack above.

After a sweltering wait—the rule that it must always be unbearably hot in railroad stations applies with double force to Egypt—the train draws out, usually about an hour late. There's a last-minute rush in the third-class cars to buy fruit, melting candy, and flat Egyptian bread, and amid the usual haggling we are off for Jerusalem.

Once started, one forgets the heat and the cinders and concentrates on the Egyptian countryside. Most of the afternoon as it moves northeastward the train passes through one of the most intensely cultivated farm regions in the world. One after another, the mud-plastered villages glide by the train, while as far as the eye can see virtually every inch of the flat landscape is green with crops.

* * *

Alongside the railroad tracks there runs one of the broad, main irrigation canals which carry water from the Nile, now many miles away. Running from this are the innumerable smaller ditches which cut the green fields into a checkered maze. Here and there is a clump of trees or the round minaret of a village mosque. But by far the commonest sight is that of black-robed women walking straight-backed and surprisingly fast with great loads upon their heads. As in most countries where goods are carried upon the head, the women walk with a grace that only the trained actress has in Europe or America.

Every now and then the train comes to some junction town, where a new crowd flows toward the third-class coaches. The melee looks from the window like a solid mass of red fezzes, white and green turbans, fruit baskets on the heads of veiled women, and an admixture of brown children like raisins in a pudding. The names of the towns are only slightly less colorful than the people who live there, the name Zagazig being my personal favorite.

Along about evening someone is sure to shout, "There it is!" You rush to poke your head out the window and there, off in the distance, between two low banks of sand, is the Suez Canal. Spanned by an old iron railroad bridge which is guarded by a handful of easy-going soldiers sitting in front of their tents, the canal is probably a disappointment to many who see it for the first time. It is only when you remember that for two long years the Axis strove desperately to reach this stream, and that on one occasion it seemed to have a very good chance of doing so, that it takes on the romantic tinge it deserves.

I struck the canal at a good moment. At that time there was still danger of German bomber raids against canal shipping, and the authorities were careful to put the barrage balloons up each night. It was just dusk as we rode beside the canal and the silver balloons were all rising together out of their cement-lined pits, where they slept half-hidden during the day. They looked like so many giant bugs slowly emerging from the ground for a night-time prowl.

The last stop in Egypt was El Kantara, Arabic for "The Bridge," and the usual spot for crossing the canal. Even before the train had stopped, British soldiers were leaping from it and running toward a canteen for their meat pie and tea. Outside the canteen gates Arabs were standing with money bags in their hands, shouting that they'd give the best rates to anyone who wished to change his Egyptian cash for Palestinian or Syrian. I don't know whether their rates were fair or not, but they were probably no worse than those charged by most of the respectable, European-owned banks in the Middle East.

When I awakened in the morning the train had already passed Gaza, a modern Arab town on the site of the ancient Phoenician city where Samson destroyed the Temple of Dagon, and was passing through great orange groves on its way to Lydda. Since the Cairo train doesn't go direct to Jerusalem, but continues on to Haifa, it was necessary to change at Lydda to a tiny, toy-like train of miniature cars and engine which wound its way up over the Judean hills to Jerusalem.

* * *

Leaving Lydda, with its signs in three languages—English, Arabic, and Hebrew—we shot off at the dizzy speed of 20 miles an hour over the single-track line. The first portion of the trip was over flat lowland, where Arab and Jewish settlements alternated, the latter distinguishable not only by their more prosperous air but also by their high, thick-walled watertowers, built during the days of the Arab-Jewish riots in the 1930's.

The train meanders in a delightful way in a southerly direction for about an hour and then suddenly makes a sharp turn to the east and starts wheezing its way up into the hills. The orange groves stop and the landscape becomes barren and bleak. The railroad is now running beside the dry bed of a river while the hills of tumbled rock rise steeply on each side. Seeing these sharp bends and narrow defiles, it is not difficult to understand why it was so easy for bands of Arabs to cut rail traffic between Lydda and Jerusalem for days and even weeks at a time during the troubles.

But now all was peaceful. Every now and then we'd pass a tiny Arab village of stone which looked as if it had been pasted to the hillside. There were miniature olive groves, wheat fields, and small flocks of sheep, all three of them getting a foothold where best they might.

At last the train emerged upon a small plateau and there, sitting above us on its own hills, was Jerusalem, shining in the clear sunlight of a Palestine morning. In the brilliant light Jerusalem was really "the golden," and one felt deeply the age-old joy which has always taken hold of Christian, Jew, and Moslem whenever they caught their first glimpse of the Holy City.

He Put the Sun to Work

By Neal Stanford

Solar Engine Model and Its Inventor

Wide World Photos

Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution Machining a New Part for One of His Instruments

A NEWS STORY last June reporting the retirement of Dr. Charles G. Abbot as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution spoke of him as stepping down from 16 years at that post.

That was a mistake.

A visit recently with Dr. Abbot and an afternoon spent strolling around the Smithsonian Institution with him is adequate proof that literally as well as figuratively Dr. Abbot in retiring is stepping up, not down, into his new work as research associate.

For in withdrawing voluntarily from the active executive work that being Smithsonian secretary involves, Dr. Abbot will be able to devote even more time than before to that original research of his into solar phenomena that has won him honors and degrees from universities and governments throughout the world.

* * *

Dr. Abbot has a special retreat where he will undoubtedly spend most of his time. It is his astrophysical observatory, a group of small, ancient, one-story wooden buildings enclosed by a high wooden fence and located just back of the Institution's castle-like administration building.

The main room, which can't be more than 30 feet square and possibly 12 feet high, is dark, despite a skylight, pleasantly untidy, and cool. Yes. cool, for there are two rows of four or five pipes extending the length of the ceiling—the kind one sees in a refrigerating plant. In fact, Dr. Abbot recalls, with a chuckle, these very pipes came from a local brewery's cooler after he and Dr. Samuel P. Longley (Smithsonian secretary from 1887 to 1906), having endured heat that sometimes reached 120 degrees, spied them and had them installed.

Here at a work bench or desk, with his experiments in astrophysics in various degrees of completion, surrounded by some of his own inventions that have done much to revolutionize the study of the sun and its rays, Dr. Abbot feels—and looks—really at home.

* * *

For almost half a century (it will be that next year) Dr. Abbot has studied the phenomena of solar radiation, has contributed authoritative works on celestial science, has experimented with ways to measure, harness, and conserve the energies of the sun. His studies have carried him all over the world. His observatory maintains stations in California, New Mexico, and on the summit of a Chilean peak. The data collected at these places, where the cloudless skies favor solar study; are forwarded to the little wooden shack in Washington, where they are interpreted and analyzed.

Dr. Abbot, who has demonstrated the feasibility of harnessing solar energy, is confident that more and more the sun can and will be put to work for him. One of his most famous inventions is his "solar cooker," the original of which he installed on Mt. Wilson. There for some years during their trips to California Mrs. Abbot would startle and amuse visitors by cooking the Doctor's meals by means of this contraption.

He had a model made of it back home in Washington. Pointing it out (for it is now among the collections in the Smithsonian Institution), Dr. Abbot, smiling, recalled how he once invited eight little girls to come and cook two-by-four gingerbread cakes in it.

Dr. Abbot has also used the sun's energy to power a steam engine. In certain parts of the country, when and if coal and oil become difficult or expensive to get, he is persuaded the sun's energies can and will be used for power. He recalled how some years ago the sun's energies had been harnessed at a project on the Nile, but that its efficiency had been only 3 per cent and it was abandoned. Under improved means and with today's knowledge of the problems involved, Dr. Abbot is confident he can improve that efficiency five times.

For years Dr. Abbot has insisted that the weather is related to the radiation of the sun reaching the earth. Now at long last he sees meteorologists agreeing that the weather is affected by solar variations.

He cites weather peculiarities in the past that have coincided with unusual solar activity. He will even make a prediction or two about weather to come, based on the sun's radiation and heat variations. He foresees unusual weather conditions for the next couple of years. He forecasts rainfall with an accuracy that is the despair of the weather bureaus. For a long shot he anticipates a drought in the Northwest in 1975, possibly another in the year 2020.

* * *

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in origin, in operation, and in management. Starting in 1829 with a bequest of $550,000 from James Smithson, the natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland, the Smithsonian Institution's endowment has increased to $2,000,000, but a good share of this is restricted to use for particular objects named by the donors. Also certain donors finance particular enterprises of the Institution. For example, Joseph M. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., has underwritten much of the work of the astrophysical observatory, which is Dr. Abbot's particular interest. His grants for this single activity have reached $500,000 over the years.

The Institution, while a private foundation, is under Government guardianship. A board comprised of a group of 14 regents, including the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of the United States, will choose the new secretary at their next meeting. In the meantime, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, biologist and ornithologist, is acting head.

The income from the Smithsonian's endowments, even though increased from $500,000 to $2,000,000, cannot support its innumerable and varied activities. So Congress appropriates nearly a million and a quarter dollars annually to meet the burden.

The Institution could still profitably use more money and some new buildings. For example, every new airplane that is added to the Institution's collection of famous aircraft means an old one must be removed. The physical limitation of space is overpowering. For some 20 years the Institution has been trying to persuade Congress to provide new physical facilities. Thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of exhibits and contributions are either refused or remain crated every year because there is no space to display them.

There seemed to be a note of longing and resignation in Dr. Abbot's voice when he mentioned the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. Not that the Smithsonian would on its own anticipate any such elaborate educational project as it or the Deutsches Museum in Munich—the Institution's major concern as outlined by James Smithson is to further and disseminate scientific research and knowledge. In fact, the Institution's first secretary, Joseph Henry, was never reconciled to the use of funds to build the original structure, what in his day was an extremely ornate and spacious building. But the lack of physical facilities still remains the Smithsonian's major concern, and one Dr. Abbot is quite willing to pass on to his successor.

"These are fundamental"

Homes and families; practical, efficient schools; church leadership that makes devotion to religion a spiritual inspiration; elimination of class hatred and resumption of confidence and mutual interest in each other; employment for all who want it and independence for everyone who will work for it: *these are fundamental* for normal and continued prosperity.

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This Little Bride of 1850 Is Only 20 Inches Tall—Engagement Ring on Candle

French Bisque Bridesmaid in Blue

Jenny Lind—So Ladylike! Ring, a Cluster of Rose Diamonds, at Lower Right

Zoltan S. Farkas

The Mother of the Bride Wears a Red Woolen Dress—Carries a Fur Muff

Fashions in Diamonds and Dolls

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Dixie Darling

DOLLS and diamonds belong dramatically to diverse periods in every woman's life. She begins with dolls and usually winds up with diamonds—or, reasonable facsimiles. Sometime, somehow, she can be depended upon to acquire at least one or the other—and usually both—for both sentimentally entwine themselves with her affections. When that very particular "someone" each of us has tucked away in the crannies of memory gave us that first doll—or diamond—think now! Weren't the occasions about equally thrilling?

As a matter of fact dolls and diamonds almost invariably are associated for most of us with about the happiest times in our lives. There was always that almost fabulous Christmas stocking which held, quite impartially, an unforgettable doll or a small dark velvet case lined in pale satin to set off the flash of a limpid stone. Let each one tally up her own brave score.

Then, too, there were great occasions we may not remember, when "portrait dolls" were "struck off" to commemorate celebrated people or events, somewhat the way potters in Britain today produce Toby jugs of Churchill. Some still recall the gleaming Jenny Lind portrait dolls which have become part of our cherished early Americana and were brought to America when "the Swedish Nightingale" began her triumphant concert tours at Castle Garden, in the dawdling old New York of 1850. A wax doll marked her first appearance, but later in 1861, when she came again to sing, the British made a Jenny Lind doll of china. This had the black hair Jenny Lind had always wanted, and, being pleased with it, she dressed the dolls in scraps of satin and taffeta from her own costumes, and gave them to her friends. And—a little feminine secret! Jenny didn't think her blonde hair—which was a little on the sandy side—looked as alluring as it might beneath the glaring concert lights of that day, so, being resourceful, she adopted an elegant lustrous black wig. Of course, the dolls followed suit—their hair rippling from a neat part to a knot at the nape of their plump china necks.

Enterprisingly, these dolls arrived from Europe by packet a full month ahead of the singer herself. Leave it to P. T. Barnum, who handled most of her glorious two-year tour of America. He was hardly the gentleman to let a dash of publicity escape him. However, this daughter of a lacemaker in Stockholm wasn't so slow herself. She appears to have been equipped with all the instincts of a 1944 career woman—and without any coaching. For she flatly refused to sing until the great Mr. Barnum had paid her in advance the $30,000 for her concert tour. "Why, Miss Lind," the agile publicity giant is said to have remonstrated, "even the President of the United States doesn't make that much—and in advance!" "Well, then," naïvely replied Miss Lind, "why don't you just let the President sing?"

Portrait dolls have long been coveted items among collectors' treasures and many are coming to be known and documented. One of the most regal of the portrait bride dolls was made in England to celebrate the marriage of Alexandra of Denmark and the Prince of Wales—Queen Victoria's eldest son, who came to the throne as Edward VII. A delightful replica of the graceful Danish Princess, this doll wore her glossy brown hair piled high on her head, the fringe of her soft bang accentuating fine blue eyes and bright cheeks.

Another handsome pair celebrated the marriage of Wilhelm I and the Princess Augusta, but while the bride was decked in silver brocade set off by a mantle of yellow velvet, it was remarked that these frivolities covered a replica of the traditional German Iron Cross, molded right straight on her white neck.

To France belongs the honor of making the first bisque dolls, originating with the Jumeau family in Paris. At first these dolls, whose even flesh tones gave evident pleasure, were simply heads, attached to an elongated kid body. But somewhere in the 1870's a child's body was molded of a composition made of glue and paper, baked, cured, then glazed with pale flesh tints. Curly hair was added to the enchantment, and eyes that opened and closed. Sometimes touches of fine luster enhanced their jewellike loveliness, as where a latticed snood is glazed over the hair of an exquisite blonde in the famous Mary E. Lewis Doll Collection.

Among famous dolls, one of the most lacy and provocative is the little "Mason and Dixon" bride. Though she spent a few uneasy days in an old shoe box toted north from Dixie during the Civil War, she survived and carried her message triumphantly through the battle lines to a Northern soldier who had presumptuously made love to a Southern belle. Pinned to the doll's dress, in the fine feminine handwriting of the day, lay this saucy little note: "This is the only bride you'll ever carry across the Mason and Dixon line!"

Dolls have long posed as mannequins of fashion. During the Napoleonic Wars, packets plying between England and France which carried these fashion dolls sailed under special orders, and were never fired upon. It's amusing to speculate on the information these guileless little ladies may have transferred in their laces and satins, for during the American Revolution we have many instances of information slipped through the enemy lines tucked away in the sawdust interiors of children's rag dolls. Besides, isn't one of the liveliest spy stories of the present war bound up in supposed cryptograms sent to the Japanese through the medium of dolls, by an American doll expert?

In step with doll brides went the fashion in jewels, for all worth-while dolls wore jewels. In the "Gallery of Diamonds and Dolls" (shown at the Park Lane Hotel, New York, August 22-23) two centuries of engagement ring history sparkled side by side with the dolls of each era.

In colonial times popular fancy esteemed the cluster ring, designed to resemble a formal bouquet with sizable diamond in the center and smaller stones ranging around it like lesser flowers. Silver was the popular setting and diamonds cut rose style were each treated according to the natural shape.

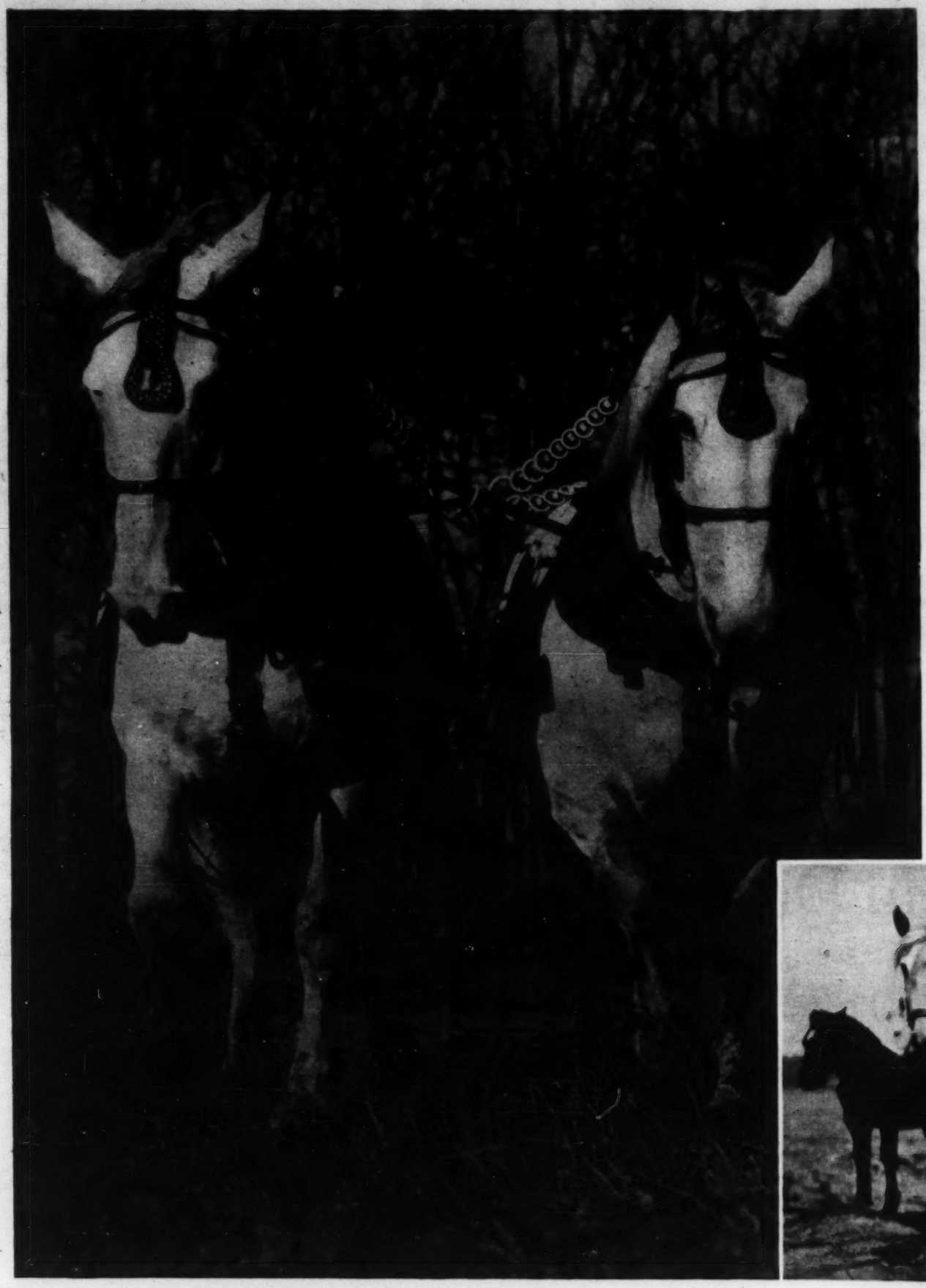
Louis XVI introduced the lovely Marquise cluster—a complete departure from the round settings, being oblong with pointed ends that followed the long line of the finger. Think of the furore it must have caused! For about 150 years the Marquise was in fashion, and in the Gay Nineties it again made a brilliant comeback.

Mountings changed radically in the Victorian era. Gold and black enamel flourished. Diamond cutting improved, and as a great world thrill, Queen Victoria and her Prince Consort had the magnificent Koh-i-noor recut to give it brilliance. Engagement rings were set with "old mine" cuts, which meant they were fashioned before the new diamond mines were discovered in South Africa. "Rose cut" and "old mine" are terms most often applied to antique jewelry, and interestingly distinguish them from the clear-cut beauty of the "solitaires" which twinkled from the fingers of the ladies at the turn of the century and on to the end of the First World War.

Always dolls and diamonds would seem to have climaxed happy times for the distaff side. No wonder they collect them.

Power-Packin' Dobbin

By F. A. Finnell and M. B. Gilkison

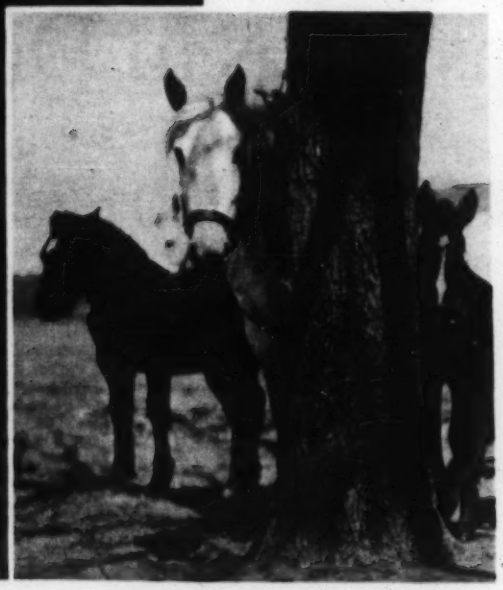


Percheron Mares Keep Perfect Step on Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Ind.

Percheron Gelding, "Brit
Perel

REVEILLE, these critical days, finds the powerful draft horse on the city streets as well as out on the farm putting his shoulder to the work awaiting him. And the war, which lengthened the working hours for man, has also put Dobbin on the swing shift. In normal times the horse might have worked an average of 700 hours a year, but now he is responding like everyone else to a heavier schedule. Even his sons and daughters, too, feel the urgencies of war. In prewar times, the same colts would have frolicked until they were four-year-olds, but now they feel the traces at two years. Authorities on horse power say that two of these youngsters together take the place of one horse, thus giving the farmer extra horsepower for the war effort.

The shortage of gas, oil, and tires found the farmer needing a team that could work in the fields and take him to town. Power on the hoof is expensive these days. The bottom almost fell out of the market several years ago, but now the draft horse that weighs a ton, more or less, and is good at a trot, with chunky



Snapshot of Family Life on the Farm

Horses

Brilon," a First Prize Winner at British Percheron Society Show

hindquarters, indicating power for pulling, is selling at fantastic prices here and abroad.

A pedigreed animal in England is bringing around $5,000 to $8,000. The acute shortage in machinery abroad has caused a marked increase in the demand for the work horse. And there is much talk of retaining him after the war, for short hauls, on farms and at odd jobs. Here, in America, since the war, there have been no big livestock expositions to feature the draft horse, therefore those that used to bring fancy prizes and prices have disappeared. The all-around farm work horse that earns his keep in the collar is the one that is most favored right now.

* * *

Few people realize that the draft horse carries a pedigree. Many of the farm horses working in America today are proud bearers of the purple and the blue, won at outstanding fairs. These pedigreed work horses, although they cost their owners a little more, are still considered to be more economical because they are easy keepers, intelligent and more adaptable.

The draft horse is not native to America. The first settlers to go West made their way by foot or by oxen. It was not until 1839 that the draft horse, of the Percheron breed, was imported from France and is now the most favored and popular strain in America.

Later, the Clydesdale and Belgian arrived from Scotland and Belgium. Now these horses are mostly American-bred and furnish the seed-stock that is being sent to all parts of the world—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, Alaska, Canada and Mexico. There is every indication that this trade will increase when hostilities end.

The draft horse has always experienced good and bad periods. At one time, horses dominated the city streets; six to eight hitches clopping over cobblestones from early morning to late evening. The invention of the reaper and the combine brought horses in enormous hitches to the farm. When the railroad loomed up as motive power, those who loved and valued horses feared the speed-eating competitor. Instead it bound the farmer and city consumer closer. By the time of the first World War, horses were bringing big prices—one Percheron stallion selling for $40,000.

With the introduction of the tractor and its acceptance farmers and breeders again were apprehensive. But farmers found the tractor too expensive, and the horse contrastingly cheaper. The horse could live off the land and replace itself by raising a family. Repairs, gas and oil had to be taken out of the pocket of the farmer. The horse could forage, live almost on its own, so back it came!

The busier the farm, the more urgent the need of a team or more of horses. Horse power, because it is flexible, can be shifted to all corners of a well-regulated farm . . . one in the garden, two on a feed wagon, two or more on a manure spreader, four or six on a plow.

At harvest time, especially, there are many jobs which, because they require frequent starting and stopping, would immediately shoot up a fuel bill. At threshing time and silo-filling, a horse can rest while waiting, thus automatically refueling himself.

Many farmers learn after they have a tractor that they still need horses for emergencies. A spell of rain, a lost screw might mean hours or days of idleness. The horse, rain or shine, can plod its way across the muddy fields. Some food, a bit of rest, and it's right in the swing shift.

The draft horse has acquired a new orbit since the war. Our invasion of Italy necessitated the use of horses and mules for carting supplies over the tortuous Italian passes. The United States Government recently started schools to teach soldiers how to care for and groom these important helpers.

By bringing 12,000,000 horses into active service, the war has caused owners and breeders to re-evaluate their horse power. They vow—and they mean it—that they will never be caught short on horses again.

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The Book Window

Historical Atlas of the United States, by Clifford L. Lord (Holt, $3), narrates in map form the doings of people in the geographic area known as the U. S. A. from the period of the explorers down to the moment. As verification of what documents and history books tell, the "Atlas" commends itself to the reference shelf of libraries where youth seeks education and where adults go for intellectual recreation and broadening. To see just where canals were operating in the '30's or railroads in the '50's, how the almost universal "no law" for mercantile child labor in 1880 was changed to "8 hours" or "9 hours" by modern State legislation, the reader has but to take a glance at the appropriate drawing.

Arctic Manual, by Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Macmillan, $3), might be described as a college course in Polar travel and exploration, honor grade. More particularly, it is a rescript, under regular publications, of a volume of instructions prepared for the Air Corps of the United States Army, in how to get about on foot in the Far North. For the routine treated of is that of living and journeying right down on the ice. Building of snow houses, hunting for food, and handling of the animals in the sledge team are discussed in all the detail to be expected of a man of Mr. Stefansson's experience.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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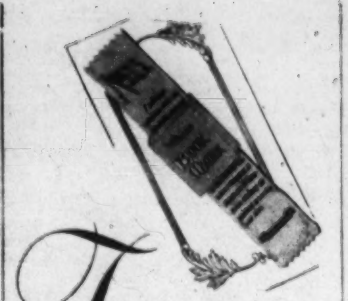

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The Dusk of Dr. Goebbels

German Radio Propaganda, by Ernst Kris and Hans Speier. New York: Oxford University Press. $4.

HERE IS THE STORY of the decline of Herr Doktor Goebbels' propaganda machine, analyzed in full detail for the lay reader by two able psychologists of the New School of Social Research. With the assistance of a good-sized staff, Drs. Kris and Speier covered every word available from BBC sources on German home propaganda during the first four years of the war, and the results will be of permanent value to students and historians alike.

The Nazi propaganda machine was a fearsome thing in the first two years of this period, both at home and abroad. All Hitler had to do was to shake his finger to cause nations to quake in their collective boots. Goebbels' job was simple then—to report battles won, describe the fighting, and predict new and glorious victories.

But when reverses set in the Nazi word machine quickly stalled. The predictions that Moscow and Stalingrad would soon fall had to be replaced with warnings that Germany might be annihilated and her people enslaved if she did not work and fight harder than ever before.

Today the Nazi radio warriors are on their last legs. For two years they have been telling Germany and the world that "Festung Europa" (Fortress Europe) could not be cracked. After the Dieppe raid, Hitler said the Allies would be fortunate to stay ashore even as long as nine hours the next time they attacked. For the last year the Nazi propagandists have been predicting the invasion, but saying that it could not succeed.

But now the "Fortress" has been breached, first in Italy and then in Normandy, to say nothing of the air front. Today Hitler and Goebbels are playing what may be their final propaganda card—the launching of robot planes aimed at terrifying the British, to an accompaniment of the ancient theme that we are sacrificing our boys only to help Stalin rule Europe.

Kris and Speier's book is readable, and it offers some shrewd forecasts.

S. C. M.

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Since Principia is the home of boarding pupils during nine months of the year, every effort is made to maintain an atmosphere which is friendly, informal, and homelike. Photograph shows the comfortable lobby of Noble Lodge, boys' dormitory of the Upper School. The Lodge lobby, with its bulletin boards, mail boxes, etc., is the assembly point from which Upper School boys start off the day's work . . . Fall Semester begins Sept. 5.

Write for New Catalog of the Upper (High) School

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Letters: *Bombs Over the Libraries*

July 25, 1944
The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

After reading Harold Hobson's detailed account of the plight of the British libraries in his interesting article, "Search for Bombed Books," I thought it might be pertinent at this time to send you the translation from the Catalan of an appeal by Dr. Jordi Rubió, director of the Biblioteca de Catalunya, of Barcelona, sent out in 1938, toward the end of the Spanish war. He said:

"The books of Thomas Mann seeking the refuge of Yale University bring to my mind those of our libraries which also seek shelter from the modern vandals of the air. Manuscripts, autographs, and epistolaries lay in line upon the shelves of our libraries bearing the finest names of our culture. The workshops of our scholars, and those of the writers of Catalonia, are full of valuable material and books which represent the best in the lives of all of us. And yet, for some time, all these treasures have been facing the imminent danger of destruction by bombs from the air. . . .

"Shall we look, then, for a refuge beyond our borders for our books as the Warburg Library has fled to England from the banks of the Elbe, and as Thomas Mann's library has gone to Yale?

"I firmly disagree with those who advise us to do it. . . ."

Sincerely yours,
J. VENTURA SUREDA
New York, N. Y.

Ghost Writing Again . . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Referring to the article about "Ghost Writing" by Evelyn Schloss, you ask your readers, "What do you think?"

Many business reports and statistics are ghost-written and are so understood, although not so called. These are not objectionable, as no official of a large concern can be expected to have all the data of the business at his tongue's end.

I have read some magazines, especially fictional ones, where the wording of most of the stories bears evidence of having been written by the same person, or by others schooled to use the same style and words. Most of these are ghost-written. They are insipid, insincere, and one quickly loses taste for them.

CHARLES A. BROWER
Richland Springs, Texas.

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That readers of The Christian Science Monitor may enjoy the thrill of knowing this lovely fragrance, we have prepared a "Get Acquainted" package, prepaid to you for only 25c. This package not sold in any store. Mail coupon now for yourself and friends.

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As you undoubtedly know, there is an extreme shortage of paper and for this reason the number of catalogs we were able to print for this coming season has been limited. This makes it most important that we send catalogs only to substantial people who are interested in shopping at Spiegels.

For this reason, we are asking you to fill out the few questions on the Catalog Request Coupon. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

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20-13

Editor's Desk

GEORGE ELIOT once said the existence of insignificant people has very important consequences in the world. "It can be shown to affect," she said, "the price of bread and the rate of wages." I wonder if the "insignificant people" realize this. In the end a great deal of power lies in their hands, and particularly at election time. But it is not of ballots we would speak, but of wages. To increase them spells inflation, say some. They are not where they should be, say others. Perhaps it is expecting too much at this time to look for an answer upon which all will agree. But we trust you will find it interesting to hear what LLOYD G. REYNOLDS has to say on the subject. His analysis has authority behind it.

* * *

Every natural scientist and every schoolboy—the one is only the other grown up—has thought of the idea, no doubt, of cooking his meals by the sun. But only on a rare occasion has anyone tried it. DR. CHARLES G. ABBOT, who has just retired as secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, not only tried it but accomplished it to the delight and amusement of his friends. He achieved, however, things of far greater significance. NEAL STANFORD, one of our staff correspondents, went to see him and found him with unbounded faith in the feasibility of harnessing the sun's energy. Some day his faith will be justified.

W. W. C.

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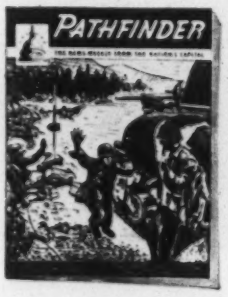

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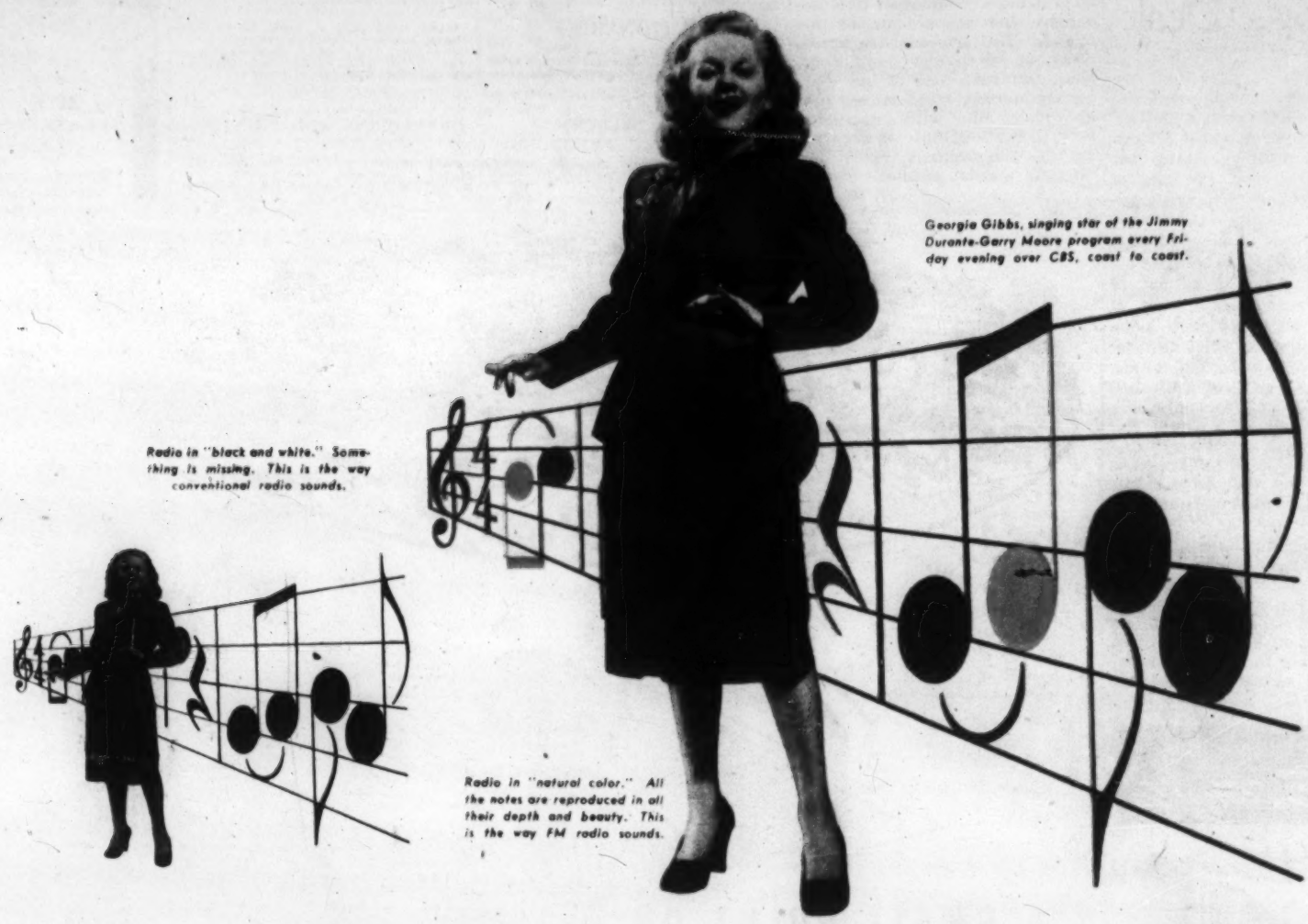

Georgia Gibbs, singing star of the Jimmy Durante-Garry Moore program every Friday evening over CBS, coast to coast.

Radio in "black and white." Something is missing. This is the way conventional radio sounds.

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It's Georgia Gibbs "in person"—on an FM "NATURAL COLOR" radio!

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Conventional radio, because of inherent limitations, can bring you only one-third the complete tonal range. The delicate overtones that give music its life and color are lost.

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General Electric built the first FM radio receivers used by Major Edwin H. Armstrong, the inventor of FM, in perfecting this new kind of broadcasting. General Electric has built more FM broadcasting equipment than any other manufacturer. And General Electric operates its own FM radio station.

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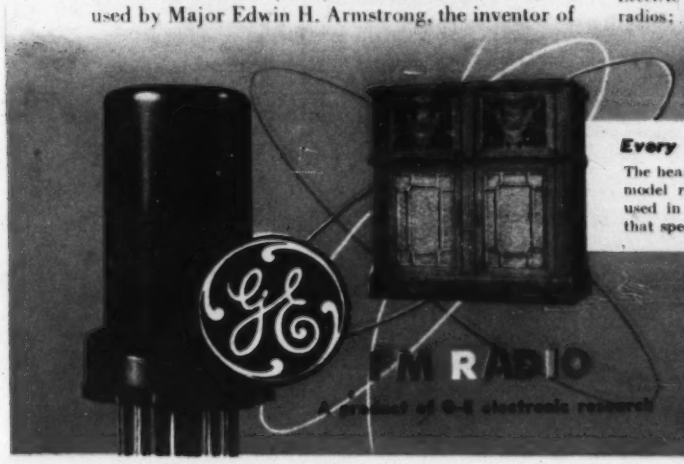

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